DO COME AND SEE
THE CIRCUS OF FIRE
a thrilling film which will really please and interest you.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE RAIL ROAD PLOT
A Sensational film showing the rail road life.
See it at the
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 13 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1917. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for Holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

PARTS.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Cl. Single	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	555	885	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,032	456	726
Liverpool ...	660	96	52	975
Londra via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	945	...	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KHLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE
TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-2-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Batavia. Saigon. Manila, Bangkok. Cebu. Puket.
Sourabaya. Haiphong. Hoilo.
Medan.

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar
BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

Where to go
FOR
REFRESHMENT
in the evening
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately—Head Clerk, Second Clerk, Typist, Storekeeper. Probable Salaries Rs. 80, 60, 40, 40, respectively Apply by letter stating experience:—Commandant, REST CAMP, DADAR P. O. 6656.

WANTED—A PRINTING PRESS in working order at Bombay or Karachi and a Press Manager with experience. Apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Somaliland Government on three year's usual agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Fort, 23, Medow St., Bombay. 6655.

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, second and third class, for up-country. Hindoos or Mahomedans preferred. Apply to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6645

WANTED—Two EUROPEAN MATES for steamers for outstations. Apply with copies of testimonials and qualifications to Box No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 6643

WANTED—LAND about 1,000 square yards with or without building within 10 minutes' walk from any station from Parel to Matunga Road. Apply EASTERN HOSIERY WORKS, Lower Parel. 6558.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Immediately experienced 1st and 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Cotton Ginning and Press Factories. None but experienced need apply with copies of testimonials, terms, etc., to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6635

WANTED—One Slasher Sizing Machine.
One Cloth Stamping Machine.
One Blow Room Mixing Crane.
One Grey Winding Machine.
One Warping Machine.
Doubling Machines.
Write all particulars and your lowest prices to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6641

WANTED An UNDERGRADUATE (Marathi or Gujarati only) with Sanskrit or Persian as Second Language. Those with experience of teaching need apply to the undersigned within 20th instant with copies of testimonials, stating terms.

NARSHILAL HARILAL SHAH,
Chairman, K. D. English School,
Chinchani,
5619 District THANA.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 p.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

WANTED to sell—A DODGE AMERICAN CAR used three months only. Apply to K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malbar Hill. 6646

FOR SALE—One CLOTH BAILING PRESS in working order. For prices and particulars. Apply to Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6630

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o the "Chronicle" Office, Medow St.

PUBLIC NOTICES

VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTERS for the proposed Maganlal Jeyachand High School, Viramgam with following qualifications and terms, with good prospects in future:—

1. Two Graduates, one knowing Sanskrit and the other Persian, with Science or Mathematics as optional subject to start on Rs. 50 per month each.
2. One Intermediate with Persian to start on Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per month according to experience.
3. One Previous strong in English, on Rs. 25 per month.
4. Two Matriculates, one with teaching experience to work as teacher and the other with good handwriting to work as clerk, to start on Rs. 20 per month each.

The applicants should state their age, date of qualifications and experience and should send testimonial if any.

The selected candidate shall be required to join the school in the first week of March and to enter upon a binding to serve for at least two years.

Apply sharp before 31st January, 1917, to the

VICE-PRESIDENT.
Viramgam Municipality.
6653

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REQUIRED a few experienced Clerks. Good pay to good men. Only applications from men with Banking experience will be considered. 6592

ARCHITECT'S PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. E. W. FRITCHLEY, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., (Architect and Surveyor, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay) hereby notifies that he has taken his son Mr. C. E. Fritchley into partnership with him as from the 11th of December, 1916. The firm will henceforth be known as "E. W. Fritchley & Son." 6579

NOTICE

AS the tenders previously received are incomplete, alternative tenders are now invited for supply of 1 crore of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class bricks and for brick ballast to be burnt within University grounds or in the grounds of the tenderer. The bricks to be delivered at kiln, sorted and stacked as per detailed conditions and specifications, available in the office of the Superintendent of Works, Benares. Tenders must be delivered in sealed covers with an earnest money of Rs. 200 in Government Currency Notes in the said office on or before the 1st of February 1917 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. the earnest money being returned in case of unsuccessful tenders.

In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed by each member thereof, or, in the event of the absence of any partner, it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a Power of Attorney authorizing him to do so.

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, United Provinces P.W.D. on deputation to and Superintendent of Works, Benares Hindu University.
Benares, 6th January, 1917. 6609.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT NAINI TAL.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

SITUATED in its own beautiful and extensive grounds at Ramnee Park, this Convent offers very special facilities to parents for the training of their daughters.

In the Code Examinations for European Schools (now abolished), the school scored many successes including both scholarships and First Places.

At present the pupils are prepared for the Camridge Local Examinations, Preliminary, Junior, and Senior.

In Music and Singing very exceptional advantages are offered. A course of instruction is within the reach of the pupils which is quite on a par with that obtainable in Europe. During the past ten years the following successes have been secured in the Practical Examinations held by the Trinity College London:—

162 candidates were presented of whom 158 passed, 80 passing with Honours. Nine got Diplomas as Certificated Pianists, twelve as Associates of Trinity College London and four as Licentiates. The Standard of Singing is very high. High class concerts, largely patronised by the elite of Naini Tal, are a feature of the work of each term.

There are classes for Drawing, Painting, Needlework (plain and fancy), Dressmaking, Shorthand and Typewriting. A new Technical Kitchen [illegible] on modern lines affords facilities for lessons in cooking which are much appreciated by the pupils.

Regular lessons in Dancing will form a part of the Curriculum for 1917.

Out-door Exercise:—Badminton, Tennis, Basket-Ball, Drill, Picnics. There is a preparatory school for boys up to the age of eight years. For Prospectus and Terms apply to Rev. Mother M. Florian Weir, T. B. M. V. 6577

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 171 BALES CALENDERED SHEETINGS MANUFACTURED IN THE SPRING MILLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction at Thucker Gopaldas Veerjee's shop in Gunesh Chawk 2nd Lane Mulji Jaitha Market by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. COWASJI FRAMJI and Co., the following 171 bales calendered sheetings:—

2 bales each 50 pieces, No. 129½, lbs. 7.
45 bales each 50 pieces, No. 130½, lbs. 7½.
23 bales each 50 pieces, No. 132½, lbs. 8.
1 bale 50 pieces No. 134½, lbs. 8½.
10 bales each 50 pieces, No. 136½, lbs. 9.
11 bales each 50 pieces, No. 138½ lbs. 9½.
40 bales each 50 pieces, No. 140½, lbs. 10.
2 bales each 40 pieces, No. 142½, lbs. 10½.
3 bales each 40 pieces, No. 144½, lbs. 11.
2 bales each 40 pieces, No. 10, lbs. 11½.
13 bales each 40 pieces No. 11, lbs. 12.
5 bales each 40 pieces, No. 13, lbs. 12½.
14 bales each 40 pieces No. 15, lbs. 13.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE at the premises, No. 363-367, Hornby Row, next to Messrs. Cambridge, on THURSDAY, 18th and FRIDAY, 19th instant.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION AND COLLETORS OF WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the day and premises as above, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), each day, a choice assemblage of Chinese and Japanese porcelain and Works of Arts and Curios comprising large jardineers painted in yellow enamel colours of unusual large sizes, flower pots of old Chinese designs, vases, bottles, beakers, jars and tea caddies decorated with archaic designs, large jars 18, 24 and 30 inches high with decoration on lustrous black ground, a pair of valuable Imari Jars, 48in. high painted in gold and coral red blue, white and blue, garden seats, satsuma flower pot, satsuma large vase, fine reproductions of old Chinese porcelain, sets of flower bowls, flower baskets, turquoise and self glazed porcelain, Pekin cloisonne enamel vases and incense burners, and transparent enamel works, bronze works costly and rare emerald green jade bowls, figure and boxes skillfully carved in white jade; silver enamelled filigree works, silk embroidered Chinese bed covers, pillow cushions, mantel-pieces, carved ivory, an elaborately carved writing table, a pair of old blackwood chiffoniers in bold carving, a pair of old sheffield entree dishes, Nepalese brass articles and similar other works of arts.

Will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Valuable Household Office, Furniture, Safe by Godrej, Typewriters, a Multigraph Machine, Silver Utensils, Diamond Jewellery, Watches, etc., above Messrs. Dension and Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

Suit No. 1406 of 1916.

Harilal J. Kanaiya .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Indrawadanrai Mukundrai .....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the order made by the High Court, on the 11th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises as above the well constructed and finely, designed office furniture consisting of blackwood writing table, office chairs, revolving arm chairs, glass door book cases, sliding glass door cupboards, book stands, stationery cases, screen fitted with glasses copying presses, one iron safe by Godrej 24 inches high, another 22 high also by Godrej one revolving top writing table; glass door almyrahs electric fans, one French clock and book cases, one Remington typewriter, one Multigraph machine, one Empire typewriter also 35 silver utensils, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond collar button; 1 gold watch guard; 1 set shirt button 8 links; vest buttons; and 1 double case gold watch and 2 American watches.

Will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Leather Scraps and Leather Cuttings.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Tardeo on the Mill Premises the following an small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

One large lot of Leather scraps and Leather cuttings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away the next day on payment of the balance of the purchase money.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Mahogany English furniture, rare and very old carved and open furniture, rich English clocks by James McCabe, solid, silverware, rare and old China jars and vases, rich cut glass chandeliers, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at Braganza Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, next to Dr. Masina's Hospital, rich and made to order very valuable English Mahogany drawing, dining and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware and solid silverware, rare and very old carved and open carved black wood furniture, consisting of mahogany rich silk and leather lined drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, mahogany large dining table, mahogany dining chairs, large single and double mahogany almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, mahogany dressing tables and chest of drawers, English marble top pier tables with pier glasses, black wood open carved oval and round tables and teapoys, silk lined black wood sofas, black wood carved single and double bedsteads, rich English brass bedsteads, English chiming clocks by James McCabe, "Rimiel" and "French" one full size mahogany slate Billard table with balls, lamps cues, etc., complete rich figures and fancy ornaments, old rare China jars and vases, fancy old English vases and figures, rich oil paintings, engraving and olecographs, one sweet toned semigrand piano rich China matting of drawing and bed room specially ordered out from China, 20, 15, 10 and 6 lights rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, electric, table and hanging fans, with regulators, iron safe on stands, copper cooking utensils, horse food crushing machines, ice box one large English cooking stove with hot water tanks, etc., etc.

Also very rich garden glass and earthen pots with pedestals, rich standard roses, best palms, crottons, ferns, bigonians, garden implements, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES WHITE MULLS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Sha Chaganlal Kasturchand and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mathuradas Harjivan—

4 cases each 150 pieces white mulls No. 615, 19 yards.

MEHTA & CO.
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

Hydro Sulphate, Turpentine, Rice, Methi Seed, Country Drugs, Soda Ash Clay, Paint, Biscuits, Provisions, Empty Bottles, Slates, Glassware, Wooden Combs, Spectacle Cases, Flexible Cord, Cork Screws, Bleaching Powder, Metal Broaches, Cassia, Nails, Matches, Electric Cables, Cycle Frames and Cycles, Brandy, Green Copperas Cement, Electric Bulbs, China Clay, Coal Pitch Iron Pipes, Bathans, Hoops, Old Newspaper, Dry Roots, Planks, Books, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of about 11,000 tons C. P. Manganese ore.

Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co., (in liquidation.) Under instructions from G. L. Corbett, Esquire, I.C.S., Liquidator of Hostile Firms, C. P., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder and Clarke Bunder, Bombay, Messrs. K. Ettlinger and Co.'s (in liquidation) Stocks of Manganese Ore, in the following lots:—

About 2,062 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 2,863 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 966¾ tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 4,791¼ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Chikla).
About 176¾ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Netral).
About 164 tons Gujerat Manganese Ore (Pani).

The above weights are according to the above named Firm's Books, but the liquidator accepts no responsibility for their accuracy.

Intending bidders may inspect the stocks and draw samples for analysis on application to Messrs. K. Ettlingers' Bombay Shipping Agency, 24, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Balata Cotton Beltings.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 15th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

6 Rolls 330 ft. long 4 ply x 2 inches.
2 Rolls 300 ft. long 4 ply x 3 inches.
1 Roll 262 ft. long 4 ply x 3 inches.
1 Roll 200 ft. long 4 ply x 3½ inches.
3 Rolls 305 ft. long 3 ply x 1½ inches.
1 Roll 194 ft. long 3 ply x 1½ inches.

AUCTION SALE 779 BALES OF COTTON FLY AND WASTE, ETC., LYING AT THE JIVANJI PRESS AT GORUPDEO.

Under instructions from the firm and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Gorupdeo, all the following stock lying at the Jivanji Press, consisting of:—

100 bales coloured fly, 5 bales clean oily cotton, 9 bales Piercer Waste, 31 bales oily hardwaste, 292 bales oily fly, 99 bales coloured waste, 13 bales clean piercer, 198 bales oily cotton, 1 bale weaving waste, 16 bales willowed ends, 3 bales bondas, 8 bales weaving dirty, 4 bales broken heads.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS

In Aid of War Relief Fund

Under the Distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies LORD and LADY WILLINGDON

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,

will perform at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ON

MONDAY 15th January 1917.

at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Classical Play.

SHAKUNTAL.

Acts I, III, IV, V, VII.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be present.

The tickets will be had at Mandali's residence Tijoriwalla's Bungalow Grant Road from Tuesday 9th instant.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

PROTEA—Part IV

SHORTLY COMING

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

KARANI'S POCKET DIARIES.

Full page for each date, Pencil, Elastic Band, Gilt Edges.

Small size 4″×2¾″ As. fourteen.
Large size 5″×3¾″ Re. one.

Many other varieties from 7 ans to Rs 2-8 each.

J. B. KARANI'S SONS.
BOOKSELLERS &c.,,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

DO YOU LIKE

SENSATIONS?

THEN COME TO-NIGHT

TO THE

WEST END CINEMA

AND SEE THESE

THRILLING FILMS:

THE CIRCUS OF FIRE

AND

A RAILROAD PLOT.

Full of the most hair-raising escapes and daring deeds ever seen on the Film.

Special arrangements made for Fort and Byculla residents to go home from the last show by Tram.

5, 6-45, 8-30 & 10.

THE SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY! THE SERIAL WONDERFUL! THE SERIAL UNIQUE!

THE PEG O' THE RING

A glorious spectacle glowing with the fascinating atmosphere of the circus ring. A kaleidoscopic ensemble of talent, acts, incidents and startling thrilling events.

Supremely spectacular and the greatest of the "Universal many great serials." The one and the only serial Photo-Play huge enough in conception, marvellous enough in production. Bringing before the public

The most widely-known serial Photo-Play Stars

FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.

SEE THE 3rd INSTALLMENT OF THIS SENSATIONAL SERIAL.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEAR SANDHURST ROAD.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—COMMENCING—7-0, 8-45 AND 10-30.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY TWO EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS AT 3-30 AND 5-15.

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1, As. 8, 4 and 2.

CROWDED AT EACH SHOW!

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY—THEATRE—EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Presents the

BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST

and

BEST OF ATTRACTIONS

In Town To-night!!

LES BAU MALAGAS

The finest exponents of French, Italian, Spanish and other Continental Dances.

Introducing the latest Novelties in Dances.

Also see them

in their Comedy Duet "Scandal in a Theatre."

SIGNORITA

MALAGA

In more of her French and Italian Songs.

MISS

ESSIE JENNINGS

Bombay's favourite in New Songs & Choruses.

ABOVE VARIETIES

Are intercepted by a Cinema Drama

A Brilliant London Production:

"BOOTLESS BABY."

Also a

KEYSTONE COMEDY.

NOTE OUR PRICES.

Rs. 3, 2, 1, As 8, 6 and 4.

NOTICE.

Trams in waiting for our patrons after the Theatre to all parts of the city.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

ASIAN CINEMA HALL

Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-30 AND 8-0 P.M.

THIS WEEK'S DRAMA

"THE VAMPIRES OF THE NIGHT."

PATHE GAZETTE

and other Comic Films.

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Plan at the Hall.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 only.

Every Evening at 6-30 p. m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES

Comedy Topical Cartoons

"WHAT LONDON SAW."

The Destruction of L. 21 by Lieut. Robinson, V. C.

THRILLING! AMUSING! CLEVER!

A Beautiful Itala Drama

"TWO LITTLE ORPHANS"

in 3 sensational parts.

FATTY'S TINTYPE TANGLE

The Great Comedian Fatty in another uproarious mix-up.

Admission Rs. 2, 1 & 8 & 4 annas.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

6-45 TO-NIGHT 6-45

(9-15 p.m., The Gandharva Natak Mandali giving a performance in aid of War Fund.)

ONE LONG DRAMA:

"ELUSIVE ESABEL"

Starring Florence Lawrence.

The play is based on the promise that Latin Nations might rule the world. Representatives assemble in America to sign a compact which, if negotiated on United States soil, would violate the country's neutrality. Then follows a great battle of wits between Isabel, a clever European diplomatic spy, and Grimm, a U. S. secret service man. The fact that the latter is in love with Isabel, complicates matters. The elements of mystery and excitement predominate.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box seats, Re. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE WITH THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE
"PAR EXCELLENCE"
THRICE NIGHTLY
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
The latest Topical Novelty
"TANKS"
"TANKS"
Delicious Cartoons of the Great British Invention that struck terror into the Germans.

EMPIRE COMEDIES, EMPIRE COMEDIES
"THEM WAS THE HAPPY DAYS."
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
MAX LINDER
in a screaming adventure with
"THE CLUTCHING HAND"
"THE SULTANA"
"THE SULTANA"
A beautiful five reeler in plate color featuring Rutch Roland produced by Balboa from Henry C. Rowland's well-known story.
Prices: Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.

NEXT WEEK!!
A really colossal attraction
SIR HERBERT TREE
England's Greatest Actor Manager
in
MACBETH
Shakespeare's Great Tragedy.
Produced at a cost of £40,000.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT, JAN. 15TH
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY COY.
16 London Artistes
Including HARRY CORSON CLARKE (Mr. MANHATTAN) and MARGARET DALE OWEN
for a short season only in the latest London and New York Success.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW
For the first time in Bombay:
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU"
A screaming farcical comedy in 3 acts.
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY JAN. 17th & 18th
For the first time in Bombay.
The Great Garrick Theatre Success
"THE ROTTERS"
(A tale of a Disreputable family)
an original Satirical Comedy in 3 Acts.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY JAN. 19th & 20th.
For the first time in Bombay.
An uproarious Farcical Comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO."
Sunday at 6 p. m. HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinees, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plans now open at ROSE & Co,

NUMBER OF FIRMS
in every trading line, successfully represented.
Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.
CURSONDAS & Co.,
F. L. A. A. etc., (London).
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
24, Elphinstone Circle.
Telephone No. 402.

I WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

Another disturbance affecting northwest India and giving heavy cloud in Baluchistar but no precipitation as yet, occurred and the weather has been dry everywhere.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in northwest India.

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The disturbance in the northwest has given nearly general rainfall in Baluchistan and local snowfall in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Chaman one inch, Quetta and Dalbandin a half. It is the most important disturbance that has as yet appeared this winter and cloud produced by it extends as far east as Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in northeast Baluchistan, north Punjab and surrounding hills. A few falls of rain in the central parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.977 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 "
Dew Point	64.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.656 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum ....do.... ....do....	71.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	133 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	13	m 1 57	28 6	13	m 8 16	18 7
		2 12a	25 7		7 44a	18 5
Sun.	14	m 2 23	27 6	14	m 8 47	18 8
		2 48a	25 3		8 18a	19 3
Mon.	15	m 2 52	26 11	15	m 9 23	18 8
		3 28a	24 10		8 58a	20 3
Tues.	16	m 3 38	26 4	16	m 10 8	19 7
		4 43a	24 6		9 51a	21 4
Wed	17	m 4 13	25 9	17	m 11 10	18 6
		5 2a	24 6		11 16a	22 3
Thur	18	m 5 14	25 7	18	0 22a	18 0
		7 29a	25 1			
Fri.	19	m 6 34	25 0	19	m 1 28	22 4
		9 1a	26 3		1 40a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 13 (Saturday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 20m.
" 14 (Sunday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 21m
" 15 (Monday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 21m
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 22m
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 23m.
" 18 (Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 23m
" 19 (Friday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h. 24m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec. 25th.,	2h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 31st.,	5h. 37.2m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan. 8th.,	1h. 14.0m. "
Last Quarter	" " 16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the east Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts of Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Nagapatam reports 0.27in. of rain; elsewhere weather has been dry. A disturbance appears to be advancing eastwards from Persia and to have intensified the unsettled conditions in north-west India and skies are lightly or moderately clouded to the west of a line joining Mormugao and Mainpuri.

Local rain is likely in Baluchistan and a few showers in Sind and the western half of the Punjab. A few showers may occur also in the extreme south.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3-12—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 13th of January 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	84		0.41	—1.80
Do. (12th Jan.)	62.7	51.9	86		0.41	—1.80
Jask	75.8	61.6	84		2.38	0.82
Do. (th Jan.)	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do. (th Jan.)	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.1	51.6	70	..	0.03	—0.36
Rawalpindi	66.9	35.4	66		0.33	—1.62
Lahore	70.4	40.1	65		0.02	—0.79
Hissar	72.7	41.9	67		0	..
Ambala	70.7	36.1	64		0	—1.31
Delhi	73.0	48.8	64		0	—0.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.6	49.3	62		0	—0.60
Mainpuri	73.6	48.2	73		0.01	—0.89
Jhansi	79.8	49.7	72		0.78	0.17
Cawnpore	70.8	44 9	83		2.20	1.30
Allahabad	73.6	44 5	79		0.51	—0.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.7	53.8	80		0.03	—0.21
Karachi	79.2	60.0	55		0	—0.36
Ajmer	77.7	50.9	63		0	—1.56
Jaipur	80.6	56.7	32		0	—0.51
Kotah	83.8	54.2	61		0	—0.43
Mount Abu	68.4	54.6	48		0	—0.46
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.6	51.9	83		0	—0.16
Dwarka	80.3	62.7	69		0	—0.03
Veraval	84.6	64.1	63		0	—0.40
Rajkot	87.4	60.0	52		0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	58.8	69		0	—0.32
Surat	89.7	59.5	58		0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	90.2	63.8	48		0	—0.21
Deesa	89.8	56.0	58		0	—0.20
Neemuch	81.7	51.0	57		0	—0.39
Indore	82.1	56.6	50		0.86	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.7	46.1	71		2.76	1.66
Saugor	79.4	58.6	87		0.33	—0.97
Hoshangabad	79.1	50.2	72		1.42	0.35
Khandwa	86.2	53.8	57		1.06	0.19
Akola	83.6	59.8	54		3.42	1.03
Amraoti	84.0	56.8	48		0.46	—0.87
Nagpur	82.8	54.2	58		2.56	1.14
Chanda	..	..	..		..	..
Raipur	79.7	52.1	70		2.36	1.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	70.1	76		0.75	0.20
Ratnagiri	90.5	69.7	42		7.80	6.66
Marmugao	82.4	70.2	65		3.98	3.32
Karwar	86 8	69.8	66		6.46	5.24
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.9	60.4	55		1.33	0.59
Aumednagar	81.7	60.2	58		0.66	—0.35
Poona	83.0	59.6	68		1.91	0.86
Sholapur	82.6	65.7	53		8.28	6.85
Bijapur	82.1	64.8	61		9.47	8.28
Belgaum	78.6	66.2	68		10.67	8.82
Aurangabad	84.2	60.6	51		0.71	—0.2
Nizamabad(Indur).	82.8	63.2	72		1.36	0.59
Hyderabad	79.0	64.7	83		2.44	1.81
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	69.9	67		4.78	1.41
Calicut	88.7	72.4	79		5.79	—0.37
Cochin	92.6	74.8	83		4.52	—3.69
Colombo	89.0	73.5	80		10.81	—8.7
ADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.4	63.2	81		10.86	4.74
Bellary	81.3	58.7	76		2.17	0.07
Cuddapah	86.5	66.3	74		3.45	—1.06
Madras	84.0	71.9	77		18.08	—1.40
Bangalore	77.4	57.0	83		10.14	0.57
Coimbatore	89.5	67.4	73		5.76	1.09
Trichinopoly	89.7	71.3	80		2.94	—4.96
Negapatam	86.4	76 6	87	0.27	16.10	—12.18

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th January 1917 was 30.144 inches.

The temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SPEEDING-UP MERCANTILE SHIP-BUILDING.

In some quarters, says the "Times'" City Editor, the resignation of Mr. Runciman from the Board of Trade was regretted on the ground that it might mean an interruption of the efforts which are at last being made to speed up merchant ship construction, especially in connexion with the schemes for the pooling of labour recently outlined in Parliament. These schemes, however, which apparently are still in a very early stage, are so generally approved that it is inconceivable that whoever presides over the Board of Trade will not do his utmost to press them forward. The main idea is, roughly, to concentrate all the skilled hands in each district on the vessels nearest completion and so to make some headway with the one and three-quarter million gross tons of shipping which are now in various stages of construction. The completion of the 450 odd vessels now building would greatly ameliorate the present acute shortage of tonnage, and is obviously the first of the ship-building tasks which lie to hand. One of the very few bright features of the shipping situation is the complete confidence of high authorities that, with thorough organization an immense impetus can be given to mercantile work within the next few months. But the view is widely held that a great deal of organization will be required.

A conference of the moffusil sub-registrar's Karkuns was held at Malad (Dt. Thana) on the 28th December 1916 and it was unanimously resolved to send a memorial to Government to better their prospect.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
January	10.80
Jan.-Feb.	10.80
Feb.-Mar.	10.82
Mar.-Apl.	10.86
Apl.-May	10.87
May-June	10.90
June-July	10.89
July-Aug.	10.88
Aug.-Sept	10.61
Sept.-Oct.	10.33
Oct.-Nov.	10.18
Nov.-Dec.	10.10
Dec.-Jan.	10.06
Jan.-Feb.	10.02

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Futures at New York March	13.19
" " May	13.42
Spot Cotton at New York	13.15
" " New Orleans	13.13
Futures at New Orleans March	13.01
" " May	13.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	92,000
" Imports	90,000
" Stock	859,000
Actual Weekly Sales	40,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 12th

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian bear selling—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 12th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	55⅜
4½per Paper 3½ %	..
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.60

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 12th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat:—Nothing doing awaiting Devonports Meeting of crushers next Tuesday.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Afloat Paid ..	79
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Afloat Paid	80/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.	82/6

BARLEY

Karachi Barley Jan. Sellers	69

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroneore Usual Sold Feb.-Mar. Sellers.	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Buyers	87/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quoted Jan.-Feb. Buyers	103/6

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..
Copper Braziers	..
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	40

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb. ..	25/6
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb. ..	25/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure February	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April.-June. ..	2/10½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the Profit and Loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,00,877-1-6, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 4,39,757-0-3, making together Rs. 15,40,634-1-9, which they have decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000-0-0 bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs 1,00,000-0-0, transferred to credit of Government and other securities on account of depreciation, Rs. 4,00,000-0-0, carried forward, Rs. 3,90,634-1-9—Rs. 15,40,634-1-9.

The course of the money market during the period under review followed closely that of the corresponding half-year of 1915, when money was easy up till November. A heavier demand than usual then set in for many in the upcountry markets to pay for cotton at very high prices and the Bank rate rose rapidly to 8 per cent. The average official rate of interest was 5.65 per cent.

A Branch of the Bank was opened at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on 13th November and a Sub-Branch at Ahmedabad on 2nd October, 1916.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

NET PROFIT OF 1916, RS. 1,82,557-7-8.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the year 1916, amounts to Rs. 1,82,557-7-8 as compared with Rs. 76,948-1-0 for the year 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Including the sum of Rs. 15,813-12-5 brought forward from previous balance the net profit amounts to	1,98,371	4	1
An ad-interim dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum was paid for six months ended 30th June, 1916	45,000	0	0
The Directors now propose:—			
To pay a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1916	52,500	0	0
To transfer to Reserve Fund	60,000	0	0
To write off the balance of Preliminary expenses account	11,556	7	1
To pay bonus to staff	5,200	0	0
To carry forward to next account	24,114	13	0
	Rs. 1,98,371	4	1

The profit for the year is over 135 per cent. in excess of that for 1915.

The current and fixed deposits of the Bank have increased by over Rs. 95 lakhs during the last 12 months.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR
ASTHMA
Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from birth or is inherited as ancestral, are radically cured, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses of the Specific and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing, etc. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their homes.

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NOTE:—Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.

CALCUTTA RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP WON BY MATCHLOCK.

METROPOLITAN ANNEXED BY SYMREX.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The cards for the second day of the Second Meeting was unusually large, there being eight races for discussion. Although the field in no case was large; it was classy and the wagerings in two important races of the day were very brisk, while Matchlock, the favourite in the Governor's Cup, won the race. The Metropolitan was won by Symrex, who started at ten to one. The attendance was as usual large.

Details:—

THE SUBURBAN PLATE.—Distance 2½ Miles.
Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 10-4, Barker 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 9-12, Northmore 2
Mr. Peter's DOLLY DIMPLE, 11-4, Williamson 3
Also Ran:—Brandichoc 10-7, Chevalier 9-0, (cd. 9-3).
Betting:—Twos Dynevor Park and Dolly Dimple, 7 to 2, Footsteps Fearless, fives Brandichoc, tens Chevalier.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 31 win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 places.
The Race:—Brandichoc led for the first time round and was then joined by Dynevor Park and Footsteps Fearless. Then Dolly Dimple and Chevalier last. The leaders took the last flight together, but on landing Dynevor Park had a foot of the others and won comfortably by 2½ lengths. Dolly Dimple coming with spurt robbed Brandichoc of the third place three lengths off the second horse.
Times:—3 mts. 12 secs.

THE PRINSEP PLATE Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Pratt's YSTRAD 7-6, Melsom 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 8-8, Firth 2
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF SINDIA, 8-11, Stokes 3
Also Ran:—Turbulent 7-11, Mahoney 9-0, Sumurun 8-13, Watch Tower 8-11, Spoofer 8-7, Jemima 8-2.
Betting:—6 to 4 Star of India, threes Talcum, fours Spoofer, sixes Watch Tower tens the rest.
The Race:—Ystrad jumped off when the gate went up, made every post the winning post and passed the judges' box a length to the good. Star of India and Talcum followed, the leader from the word "go," but opposite the stands their position was reversed a bare neck separating them. An objection lodged against Star of India was overruled.
Time:—1 min. 27-3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Rs. 171 win, Rs. 35, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 places.

THE SECOND SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Roy Chaudhuri's MILLINER, 7-10 (cd 7-13), Barrett 1
Mr. Galstaun's CASTLE VITE, 8-7, Wing 2
Mr. Lauder's LADY BETTY, 7-3, Lynch 3
Also Ran:—Marchog Gwyn 7-10, Yonkess 7-10 and Catch 7-10.
Betting:—Twos Castle Vite, threes Marchog Gwyn, fives Lady Betty and Yonkers, sevens Catch and tens Milliner.
The Race:—Lady Betty streaked out to the front with Catch second, Milliner last, who took up the second position near the hospital bend. Lady Betty was beat two furlongs, from where Castle Vite came strong and challenged Milliner, who, however, went on to win by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 88. Places, Rs. 43 and Rs. 16. There was no bid for winner.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Mr. Norton's SIMON'S LIGHT, 7-5, Melsome 1
Mr. Galstaun's WALLACE PLAID, 7-6 (cd 8-0), Wing 2
Mr. Bates' MASONIC, 8-3, Firth 3
Also Ran:—Naini 7-0, Blizon Belle 8-1 (cd 8-2), Life 8-0 and Spring Daisy 7-9.
Betting:—6 to 4 Masonic, 7 to 2 Simon's Light and eights the rest.
The Race:—Melsom took Simon's Light to the front, the moment, the tapes were released and stayed there to win comfortably by 2½ lengths. Masonic was second, from which position she was dismissed by Wallace Plaid, who beat her by a neck.
Time:—2 mins. 12 1/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 55. Places, Rs. 24 and Rs. 40.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Mr. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 8-7, Huxley 1
Mr. Bartleet's SANTA BARBARA, 7-10, Lynch 2
Mr. Goculdass' ROYAL AMBITION, 8-1, Flynn 3
Also Ran:—Second Edition 7-11 (cd 7-13), Marcianus 8-9, Screamer 7-12 and Shining Way 6-7 (cd 6-13).
Betting:—Evens Matchlock, threes Screamer, sixes Santa Barbara and tens the rest.
The Race:—Screamer dwelt at the start, others jumped off level, Royal Ambition took them along with Santa Barbara second, then Shining Way, Second Edition, Marcianus being last just behind Matchlock. Four furlongs from home Matchlock began to come up and he wrested the lead opposite the stands. Santa Barbara came up second, ¾ length and ½ length separating the first three.
Time:—3 mins. 4 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 24. Places, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.

THE PRINSEP PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. Donetil's LITTLE STAR, 9-0, Ruiz ... 1
Mr. Dowson's ONE, 8-6, Barrett 2
Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 8-3, Lynch ... 3
Also Ran:—Blue Sapphire 8-12, Break-o'-Day 7-13 and Hookoo 7-10.
Betting:—Evens One, five to two Little Star, fives Sungrebe and tens the rest.
The Race:—Blue Sapphire led with One second and Little Star third, the others sailing off. The leader compounded two furlongs from home and One assumed the lead for a short time. Little Star now came fast and passed the leader to win by 1¼ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time:—1 min. 28 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 24. Places, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 8-10, Stokes 1
Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-12, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Nanjee and Ramshaw's PANTOMINE 8-3, Flynn 3
Also Ran:—Radiant 9-3, Salandra 9-12, Dersingham 8-9, Forfeit Lass 8-0, Widgeiwa 7-10 (cd 7-11).
Betting:—5 to 4 Salandra, twos Forfeit Lass, fours Pastime, fives Pantomine and tens and more the rest.
The Race:—Widgiewa, Symrex and Pastime was the order at the start, then came Salandra and Pantomine. After three furlongs the leader cried "enough" and Symrex went on chased by Pastime, who, however, failed to make any impression. Symrex won by ¾ length, neck off came the third.
Time:—1 min. 13 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 155. Places, Rs. 32, Rs. 19 and Rs. 30.

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 10-3, Wing ... 1
Mr. A. H. Ali's MAUD, 7-7, Lynch 2
H. H. of Patiala's GREY LIGHT, 8-3, Quinn 3
Also Ran:—Lady Bunny 9-12.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Frisette, 3 to 2 Grey Light, fives Lady Bunny and tens Maud.
The Race:—Grey Light streaked out in front and looked like winning, but Frisette showing remarkable turn of speed, caught and passed her opposite the stand to win by 1½ lengths. Maud coming with late dash, secured the second place, ¼ length in advance of Grey Light.
Time:—1 min. 2 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 18. Places, Rs. 15 and Rs. 36.

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MAHALUXMI RACES.

DETAILS AND RESULTS.

The following are the detailed results of Saturday's racing at Mahaluxmi. A descriptive accounts appeared in our Sunday edition.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies in the 3rd Division.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACETINE, 8-11, Larkins. 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's MINT MASTER, 7-5, Rose 2
Mr. Nasim Saleh's GOOD MORNING, 8-8, Ringstead 3
Mr. J. Bomanjee's TAWAKUL, 9-0, F. Templeman 4
Also Ran:—Hudban 9-3, Dartmoor 8-12, Khan Bahadur 8-11, Paradise 8-11, Portugal 8-4, Bayonet 8-12, Grand Master 8-7, Raven 8-6, Hasty 8-5, Panama 8-5, India 7-11, Cox 7-10, Salim 7-6 and Bhayram 7-0.
The Race:—From an even start Mint Master took a good lead followed by Good Morning and Salim, the rest in a bunch behind and Bayonet last. At the bend Mint Master and Tawakul were leading level. They raced so until before the stands when Good Morning joined them. A beautiful race ensued and Mint Master looked as having the advantage when Acetine shot out to win by 1 length, neck, 1½.
Time:—1 min. 44 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 177. Places, Rs. 58, Rs. 177-8 and Rs. 92-8.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's DRESS, 9 7, Trahan 1
Mr. E. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, F. Templeman. 2
Mr. Pitt's HAVEN OF REST, A. Templeman 3
Also Ran:—Lucky Thought 9-8, Impecunious 9-7, Black Boy 6-10, Princess Zagha 8-11, Minimum 8-3, Wise Thrush 8-1, Megale 7-13, Adelaide II 7-12, Chastity 7-11 and Duet 7-5.
The Race:—They were sent away well, Haven of Rest and Princess Zagha doing the running; at the 3rd furlong Princess Zagha dropped away and Dress joined the leader. Dunskey, was the first to enter the straight. A close race ensued between Haven of Rest and Dress, the latter appearing done up. Before the stands Dress put in a strong run and won by ½ length, ¾ length, ¼ length.
Time:—1 min. 18 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 80-8. Places, Rs. 61-8, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 21.
Trainer:—C. Bleach.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies in the 3rd Division.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's COLLECTOR, 8-11, Collis 1
Mr. Frank's MOUNT PLEASANT, 8-6, Trahan 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's SHAILAN, 9-7, Hardy 3
Mr. Diamond's REMMES, 7-10, Buckley ... 4
Also Ran:—Angler 9-2, Planet 8-12, Abdul 8-12, Present 8-12, Land's End 7-10 (cd 7-12), Sultan 8-8, Najdi 8-0, Revivor 8-6, Active 8-6, Jamadar 8-5, Challenger 8-4, Fairy Gold 8-4 (cd 8-6), Subeh Pasha 8-1, Thorium 8-0, Rosy Morn 8-0, Faleh Khan 7-12, Safi 7-8 (cd 7-10) and Subhaca 7-7.
The Race:—Considering the large field the start was very good. Revivor at once took the lead followed by Remmes. They ran in that order till the 3rd furlong when Collector moved to the front followed by Safi, Shailan and Mount Pleasant. In the straight Collector drew away to win by 1½ lengths. Mount Pleasant second from Shailan by 1½ lengths. Land's End was left at the post.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 204-8. Places Rs 91, Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 122.
Trainer Sadullah Khan.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH, 8-11, Hardy 1
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey's LLANGEINOR, 8-2, Pullin 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPIST, 8-6, Rose 3
Also Ran:—Cromdale 9-12, Primrose Morn 9-5, Soultline 6-10, Yellow Jester 8-1, Joyous Gard 8-0, Criton 8-6, Summer Thyme 8-0, Triple Alliance 8-0 and Miss Rollestone 7-10.
The Race:—Miss Rollestone took the lead followed by Silver Thrush. After a couple of furlongs Miss Rollestone fell back and Llangeinor joined the leader, both were first to enter the straight. Criton which was lying fourth, made an effort to catch the leader, but failed; he looked like securing a place when Philanthropist beat him for 3rd place. ½ length, ¾ neck.
Time:—1 min. 39 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 26-8. Places, Rs. 18 Rs. 29 and Rs. 36.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE MALAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. P. Stewart's KAIUMERS, 7-5, Japheth 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's BURG, 9-0, A. Templeman 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ROYAL COURT, 9-3, Purtoosingh 3
Also Ran:—Iron Chest 9-7, Makbul 9-6, Tajilmulook 8-12, Black Hussar 8-13, Osprey 8-12, Aurora 8-11, Malayeb 8-4, Ajmer 8-5, Black Ivory 7-12, Eldorado 7-6 and Welcome 6-7.
The Race:—They had a good start when Malayeb took the lead up to the 7th furlong where he was joined by Makbul which took a clear lead till the 4th furlong where he was joined by Kaiumers, Eldorado and Burg, Kaiumers lying handy close behind. Kaiumers was the first to enter the straight followed by Royal Court and Burg and Black Ivory. Kaiumers went strong and won by 1½ lengths, neck, 1 length.
Time:—2 mins. 22 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 236-8. Places, Rs. 58, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 67-8.
Trainer:—H. Jamsetjee.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's TOOTSIE, 8-9, Hardy 1
Mr. D. Pallonjee's HOPPNER, 8-13, Trahan 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BUNTY, 8-2, Pullin 3
Also Ran:—Fire Finch 9-2, Fine Front 7-8, Anthracite 8-8, Corridor 7-2, Rolling Stock 8-7, King's Head 8-4, Verst 8-3, Margreen 7-11, Dorian 7-7 and Royal Song 7-0.
The Race:—Tootsie led from start to finish. When near home Hoppner covered a lot of ground and closed on the leader, but could not catch her. She won by a neck, ¾ length, ½ length.
Time:—1 min.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 26-8. Places, Rs. 20, Rs. 31 and Rs. 24.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's GAZAL, 7-11, Buckley 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ENGINE, 8-7, Collis 2
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 9-2, F. Templeman .. 3
Also Ran:—Lord Roseberry 9-7, Biglig 9-3, Hurchan 9-0, Mat-hat-Baig 8-11, Advance 8-9, Ruby Fish 8-3, Cyprus 7-12, Crusader 7-10, Saood 7-10, Alwar 7-9 and Tawdry 7-8.
The Race:—Mat-hat-Baig, Saood and Hurchan were first to jump out. The two first ran for a couple of furlongs and dropped away. Engine closed on Hurchan and the pair were the first to enter the straight where Tenebreuse passed Hurchan. Before the 2nd stand Gazal who was handy behind, drew out and came with a great rush and won by ¾ length, ½ length, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 35. Places, Rs. 46, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 37-8.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The following are the entries for the Bombay 6th Extra Meeting to be run on Wednesday, 17th January, 1917:—
(Entries closed at 12 noon on Sunday, 14th January, 1917.)

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e h Vidi, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br aus g Strathroyale, aged.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e g Kim III, 5 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. Hasting's b e g Thunder, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline, aged.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 6 years.

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Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure stomach pains and indigestion because they strengthen the stomach, and the nerves that control the stomach. You cannot have pain and indigestion when your stomach is strong and able to digest all you eat. Dr. Cassell's Tablets make it strong. Then you enjoy your food, you get nourishment from it, and soon you are well again and fit and vigorous. That is why Dr. Cassell's Tablets cure so quickly and so surely, even when all other means have failed.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the great modern remedy not only for indigestion, but for all functional troubles in men or women. They strengthen the nerves, enrich the blood, and give vigour and vitality to the whole system. All weak, run-down people should take Dr. Cassell's Tablets; all who suffer with indigestion, weak nerves, or kidney trouble; all who are sleepless or feeble. They will soon feel new strength and vigour growing up in them, soon know the joy of perfect health and fitness.

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Nervous Breakdown | **Nervous Debility** | **Stomach Disorders**
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Infantile Paralysis | **Anæmia** | **Vital Exhaustion**
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 7th of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 26th of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 7th of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-21.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, lecture on, "Problems of Female Education in Zenana Schools," by Miss S. Sorabji, at 5-30 p.m., at the Sydenham College of Commerce.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub Offices will be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co.'s Opening Performance, "Whose Baby Are You," at 9-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Whose Baby are You" at 9-0.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

H. E. the Governor opens Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" of members and friends at 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "The Rotters," at 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending January, 20th 1917:—

Monday Jan. 15th.—Patrol Leaders and Seconds meeting at A.S.M.'s house at 6 p.m. To discuss re. Troop Anniversary display.

Wednesday Jan. 17th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in Seconds and Patrol Leaders examinations, and Ambulance and First Aid Work, Cubs-Troop Drill.

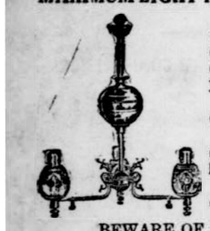
Friday Jan. 19th.—Night attack, and Camp Fire yarns. Fall in on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. sharp in full uniform with staves. Patrol Leaders and seconds to carry matches and string. Compulsory.

Resignations:—Scouts J. and H. Hearsch having resigned are struck off the strength, with effect from January 5th, 1917.

Scouts Goddard and Barnes:—Will report to A. S. M. on Wednesday January 17th for absence without leave.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. in charge, 1st Bombay, Boy Scouts.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 15.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 16th instant, Rendezvous, Jackal Club Flats 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 17th instant, Rendezvous, Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Riding School, Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday morning next, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 15.

511—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending January 20th, and "A" Company during week ending January 27th.

512—Company Field Training:—

Detail.—Sunday, January 21st, "J" Company.

The Company will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above date and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water bottles to be carried.

Dress.—At option of Officer Commanding Company.

513—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

514—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"C" Company on Monday 15th, Tuesday 16th, Wednesday 17th and Thursday 18th January.

"J" Company on Friday 19th, Saturday 20th and Sunday 28th January.

"F" Company on Monday 22nd, Tuesday 23rd and Wednesday 24th January.

515—Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

516—Proficiency.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and note books to be brought on all parades.

Dress.—Optional.

517—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to H. Co.:—

No. 9084, Vol. W. Hynes.

518—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "H" Company from this date:—

No. 9084, Vol. W. Hynes, to be Sergeant Bugler.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 o'clock.

BAND AT THE P. M. V. GYMKHANA,

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

THE FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of December last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,448, of whom 4,314 were males, 3,510 females and 2,624 children. The average daily attendance was 337.

LADIES NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED TO BUSRA.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—It is hereby notified that ladies will not be permitted to proceed to Basra. This prohibition does not apply to ladies who are in Government employment.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Dominant Factor in Social Life," this evening, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Principal Percey Anstey of the Sydenham College of Commerce will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a series of public lectures will be delivered by Mr. S. V. Doraiswami. The first of the series will be on "Economic Problems in India and other Countries" and will be held on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Sir Stanley Reed will preside.

The sixth session of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held this year at Dharwar on 16th, 17th, and 18th April. The Hon. Mr. A. K. F. Pathan is the Honorary Secretary of the Receiption Committee.

In the second round of the Murray Football Tournament, East Yorks beat at Lucknow, yesterday the O. and R. Railway team by five goals to one.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

FIFTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is the fifth list of subscribers to the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Shapurji Sorabji	1,500	0
H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Lakhtor	1,000	0
The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chowbal	200	0
Dr. D. R. Wadia	200	0
Lady Manekbai H. Mody	300	0
The Bombay Medical Union	397	0
Mr. Ruttonji Jamsedji Dubash	251	0
The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill	150	0
Mr. C. M. Cursetji	150	0
Mr. N. M. Patel	100	0
Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria	100	0
Mr. Nusserwanji Jivanji Readymoney	100	0
Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai	100	0
Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjisha and Purshotamrai	100	0
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy	100	0
Mr. Hormusji S. Seervai	75	0
Mr. E. F. Allun	50	0
Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri	50	0
Mr. S. B. Bharucha	50	0
Mr. Cashinath Dewji Dhru	50	0
Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady	50	0
Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer	50	0
Messrs. Amin and Desai	50	0
Mr. Framroze A. Vakil	50	0
Mr. Sooleman H. Ibrahim	50	0
Mr. D. F. Batliwala	30	0
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	30	0
Mr. J. H. Vakil	30	0
Mr. A. K. Khambatta	30	0
Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha	25	0
Mr. Vicaji A. Taraporewalla	25	0
Messrs. Dastur and Co.	25	0
Small sums under Rs. 25	112	0
Total Rs.	5,580	0
Amount previously subscribed Rs.	69,168	12
Grand Total Rs.	74,748	12

Messrs. J. A. D. McBain, Narottam Morarjee, Sir Stanley Reed, Messrs. Lalloobhai Samaldas, H. P. Mody, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Jehangir B. Petit, Choonilal V. Mehta and D. E. Wacha, Honorary Secretaries.

P.S.—Intending subscribers are requested to be so good as to send their subscriptions to the Secretaries, at an early date.

The Honorary Secretaries find that there are still many among the friends and admirers of the late Sir Pherozeshah, who have not subscribed to the fund. It is hoped they will now come forward to help to make the memorial worthy of this great Indian. The Honorary Secretaries regret to have to observe that the amount hitherto collected, can not by any means be regarded as an adequate recognition of the eminent services he rendered to this City and the Empire.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain C R F Hay-Webb, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R A B Chancellor, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut D Wilson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED.

Captain J C Brasier, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut W H L Kirby, Suffolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W G Beavan, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W St C Brockway, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H Burchett, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J J Goodwin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S G Hackney, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R A M Hastings, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F Hayter, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J L Heath, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J P Morkham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut L S Smallwood, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H C Stacey, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Captain H Spanner, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut H Midwood, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Barnes, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R K Dilworth, Munsters.
Captain J C Lauder, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut Wilfred Lucas, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D J Taylor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Young, Cameronians.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut W C H Dangerfield, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J L Pulleyn, Dorsets.

WOUNDED.

Captain J H Askins, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W L Prentice, Connaughts.
Captain H M Raleigh, Leicesters.
Lieut J S Robinson, East Lancashires.
Captain A H Smith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H B Thompson, Berkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J R Kay, Cameronians.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S H Dow, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W O Hampton, Norfolks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W McD Noble, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L S Biddulph, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Morrison, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J R G Smith, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Armour, Cameronians.
Lieut E G Attenborough, Field Artillery.
Lieut P G Denson, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut C F S Grove, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D P Josi, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut R D Robins, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A C Whitaker, Coldstreams.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut William M Fry, Volunteer Reserve.

DIED.

Sub-Lieut George H Porter, Volunteer Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Engineer Sub-Lieut Hugh Lang, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Lieut John C Croft, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Lieut Allan S Todd, Volunteer Reserve.
Flight-Lieut Henry C Vereker, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Sidney R Hibbard, Volunteer Reserve.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Lieut Walter D Smiles, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut William N Lucas-Shadwell, Volunteer Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Bertie A Millson, Volunteer Reserve.
Probationary Flight-Sub-Lieut Frederick S. Russell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Alan F Wilson, Volunteer Reserve.

THE CORPORATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When moving the resolution regarding primary education last June I made no statement that was not taken from the official records of the Corporation. There was not a single statement, the accuracy of which was challenged by any one. At that debate Mr. Wacha said, as you say now, that there were only 83,000 children of school-going age, but the Municipal records to which Mr. Wacha himself had given his assent, placed the figure at over 1,12,000. But let this pass.

You say there are 7,500 children in unaided schools. But do you know that the Secretary of the Schools Committee has condemned most of these unaided schools as miserable inefficient schools with starvelings for schoolmasters? Any one sincerely interested in primary education would ignore the existence of these miserable schools.

Was any one so venturesome as to state "that the Municipality was increasing the number of new scholars at the rate of nearly 15,000 per annum" as you write in your editorial? Perhaps this is only a slip of the pen. You mean 1,500 per annum. But this is attributed to the fact that last year there was an increase of 20 per cent. which was counterbalanced by the fact that in aided schools the increase was only 8 per cent. according to the Schools Committee report which says that the aided schools comprise "almost all the better conducted private schools of the City." Whether this is "an index of the increased popularity of the municipal schools" or an index of the poverty of parents who prefer the cheaper municipal schools Heaven knows. But the rate of 1,500 per annum would mean 30 years before all children find their way into schools even if one takes the lower figure of 83,000 as the number of school-going children.

You complain there was much "loose discussion" last Thursday and say that "the only effective remedy" is a "policy of free and compulsory education" as advocated by Mr. Setalwad. When did he advocate free and compulsory education? I know he opposed Mr. Gokhale's modest Bill for free and compulsory primary education. No doubt he based his opposition on the alleged defects of the Bill. We all know what excuses of this description really mean. At the last debate in June Mr. Setalwad said trained teachers were not available in sufficient numbers and school accommodation was also difficult to get. How can one talk of free and compulsory education if he really believes in these obstables? You will no doubt be surprised to find that the opponents of free education at Thursday's debate apprehended such a big rush of pupils that the cost would be enormous. Where is the necessity for compulsion if such is the demand and if extension of education is obstructed by the fact that fees have to be paid? And what fees? 2 to 4 annas for depressed classes and 4 to 8 annas for the higher classes! If these small fees keep away thousands who are anxious to drink deep at the Pyaerean spring, does it not behove the Corporation to remove the obstacle as early as possible? One is disgusted at the lip sympathy for primary education. It evaporates as soon as these sympathisers have to put their hands into their pockets, and "bold declarations of a policy of still further increasing extension of the number of schools" will only be regarded as scraps of paper or resolutions that pave the path to a well-known place. You say that the increase of a lakh of rupees in this year's budget is inadequate. We heard loud lamentations of this description in June last, yet I find there was an unspent balance of Rs. 36,295 last year. The Schools Committee can always come for additional supplementary grants. It is not fair to attribute the slow progress to want of funds. If the additional grant of one lakh is insufficient, is it not strange that no member of the Schools Committee has given notice of any amendment asking for more? What is the use of making larger grants if they are only to swell the balances? In asking for Rs. 1,25,000, no particulars were furnished to the Standing Committee by the Schools Committee. Is the Corporation to accept the Schools Committee's requisition as pontifical declarations without particulars? Nevertheless I am certain that the Corporation would sanction larger grants if the Chairman of the Schools Committee would condescend to grace the Corporation with his presence and demonstrate the reasonableness of the demand "lucidly and convincingly" with some sort of particulars in the background. The Standing Committee says:—"They could not see their way to provide for any increase in the salaries of the Schools Committees staff as no particulars were given for a revision of the schedule so soon after its recent revision in the year 1913-14." The Standing Committee was so fully justified is assuming this attitude that the Schools Committee have since written to say that they do not want the revision at present. But you will observe that nobody has suggested the revision of the miserable pay of the schoolmasters. I do not want to find fault with members of the Schools Committee, but all this indifference and dilatoriness exhausts one's patience.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, 13th January, 1917.

[The statement in our article that the Municipality was increasing the number of new scholars at the rate of 15,000 per annum was a printer's error. It should be, of course, as he says, 1,500.—Editor, "B.C."]

INCREASE THE TAX!

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Thursday last the Corporation discussed the resolution of free primary education in the City of Bombay which was moved by Mr. Rajaram Tukaram. In my opinion he put a very modest resolution on the agenda. Why should not the primary education also be compulsory? The City of Bombay, which claims to be the premier city in India, must lead all other cities in matters like these.

Now looking at the discussion we find that almost all the members are in favour of the resolution. Yet they are afraid of the increasing expenditure. But Mr. Baptista rightly said that the question of finance should never stand in the way of free education. Therefore cannot the Corporation, which spends lakhs of rupees after roads, etc., spend a few lakhs only for the education of children?

Mr. J. A. Wadia is quite ignorant of the fees the municipal schools charge. It is not two annas per head per month; but it varies from 4 annas to 10 annas per head a month. It is quite natural that Mr. Wadia cannot have an idea of the difficulties the poor have to undergo. Can a mill-hand earning Rs. 10 a month, spend Rs. 2-8 on the education of his four children? In such cases these poor children have to abandon the idea of education, which is their birthright, and have to pass a vicious life in mills. But if they were educated they would have been good and honest citizens.

In conclusion I appeal to the Committee to which the resolution is referred to form a concurring opinion to make education free (and compulsory also if it lies within its power to say so) in the City of Bombay. And if the Committee is afraid of the enormous (?) expenditure it should add a note that the general tax should be increased, say by 4 annas, to meet the increased expenditure. If the tax is increased for such a noble and needy purpose, I think, no house-owner will be angry with the Municipality. Also by increasing the motor and vehicle taxes the idea of giving free education to the children of the rich will surely vanish.—Yours, etc.

K. D. R.

Bombay, 13th Jan., 1917.

BANIA POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare me a little space to protest against the statement made by Mr. Baptista in the Corporation last Thursday to the effect that Mr. Vincent's policy on the question of Free Education was "A bania" policy? I am afraid Mr. Baptista very imperfectly understands the "Bania" character and policy that he compares it with Mr. Vincent's policy. On the contrary the fact is that expensiveness without efficiency and the constant song, "No money, no money," which are the predominant characteristics of every public institution in India, is due to the fact that there is not a sufficient element of the Bania character in management of the institutions. If true Bania policy were to prevail in the various departments, half of the country's problems, depending upon the financial aspect of the case, would be easily and speedily solved. Mr. Baptista may deprecate Mr. Vincent's policy, but he ought not to cast a slur upon the Bania character in doing so.—Yours, etc.

A BANIA.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford reached Delhi on Saturday evening, the arrival being private.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, arrived from Karachi at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies were present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Brig. General T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O., Military Secretary, Major W. W. Muir, A.D.C., and Captain A.B.K. Bridges, R.A.M.C., has arrived at Government House. As also has the Hon. Victor Hood, Private Secretary to the Governor of Victoria.

Staff Surgeon G. R. McCowen, R. N. lunched at Government House on Saturday.

Lady Brooking, Commander N. Turton, R.N., and Mr. H. M. Barton, British Red Cross, dined at Government House on Saturday evening.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, yesterday morning.

The Hon. Lady Monro, Lt.-Colonel F. Popham Young, Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, and Lt.-Colonel W. C. Black, General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, have arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencie's, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Lady Monro took tea at the Army Nurses' Club yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. G. Sly, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Mr. Mant, Mr. Reynolds and Miss Pechell dined at Government House last evening.

The following were guests at lunch at Government House, yesterday:—

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Knight, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Robertson, Commander and Mrs. E. W. Huddleston, Major and Mrs. E. C. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliveira, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sisson, Captain A. N. Minns, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Mansfield, Lt. P. S. Bapty, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stileman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roberts, Miss Ferguson, Miss M. A. Stroughill, Miss E. Whitehead, Miss G. E. Davis. House Party.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon. Lady Monro, the Hon. Victor A. N. Hood, Lt.-Colonel F. P. Young, Lt.-Colonel W. C. Black, Major W. W. Muir, 15th Sikhs, Captain A. B. H. Bridges, Miss Phyllis Egerton, their Excellencies and Staff.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will open the Maharajah Gaekwad Officers' Hospital, Neapean Sea Road, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

EUROPEANS V. INDIANS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Indians finished their innings for 307, C. Ramaswamy contributing 92 including 12 fours, Yoganadhan 22, Ganapathy 29 not out. Richmond captured 5 for 73, Green 2 for 54, Captain Britten Jones 2 for 57.

The Europeans went for their second innings at 4 o'clock but lost the wickets of Partridge, Skipper and Captain Plumer for 38. The partnership of Green and Richmond was productive of a good score though Vasu bowled the latter at 102 for 29. Stumps were drawn with the total at 123 for 3 wickets.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland evinced much interest.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, January, 15, 1917.

THE "INTOLERABLE" PROPOSAL.

Under the heading of "The Great Delusion," the "Madras Mail" enters upon a laboured defence of Mr. Lionel Curtis and his friends and the Round Table organisation against what it describes as "an extraordinary outburst of misrepresentation." It is at pains to inform its readers that this is not a question of defending Mr. Curtis personally, that it has not been briefed by Mr. Curtis and that it is not tied to the Round Table. It is moved by its own virtuous indignation and its desire to check what "is becoming a very gross political scandal," to repudiate "the utterly unfounded belief, if indeed it be a belief and not a malignant affectation that the Dominions are conspiring to hold down India," and to defend distinguished British officials in this country who "are being brought into hatred on the ground that they are privy to the sinister designs imputed to the Round Table organisation." At the same time, it is not uninteresting to observe that the publication of the article follows closely on the arrival of Mr. Lionel Curtis in Madras. However, it does not matter to us or to anyone else whether the "Madras Mail" has been briefed by anyone or not, or whether its undertaking to clear Mr. Curtis and his friends from the indictment that has been laid against them is born of its own ineptitude. The point is that it not only misrepresents Mr. Curtis's critics but Mr. Curtis's own views and positions. As to the former, we are not very much concerned. No one, as far as we are aware, has accused the Dominions of conspiring to hold down India nor has anyone done anything to bring distinguished officials in this country into hatred. All that is beside the point and mere prejudice. Certain persons in the United Kingdom and the Dominions have formed themselves into an organisation which has for its object the solution of the great Imperial problem of how the different self-governing parts of the Empire are to be federated into an Imperial Union. Mr. Curtis comes to India to study the problem in relation to its Indian aspect. He writes a letter in which he states certain conclusions that he has formed and he also states that certain distinguished officials have given him their assistance in his studies and that the letter represents his and their joint views. Those views prescribe for the reformed Imperial Government which he proposes, as regards the future government of India, a system which the "Madras Mail" itself has told us would be intolerable. Are people in this country to hold their peace in the face of this for fear of "hampering" "the most patient and impartial enquiry ever undertaken into the highly important question of what India's place in the new Empire should be?" We want to hamper an enquiry conducted on these lines,—on the assumption that India is to be subordinated or subjected to the Dominions. The "Madras Mail" has agreed that it would be intolerable. If, therefore, those responsible for the endeavour to bring about such an arrangement are hotly criticised and distinguished officials are censured for mixing themselves up in such a business, it is absurd to talk about these distinguished officials being brought into hatred and the necessity for checking a campaign described as "a gross political scandal," as if the critics of what these officials have done and not themselves, were to blame for the public opprobrium they have rightly earned. If there has been any misrepresentation of Mr. Curtis and his official friends, it is open to them to say so, but they have preferred till now to remain silent.

Now what does the "Madras Mail's" defence of Mr. Curtis and his friends amount to? The matter can be very briefly disposed of. It tells us that the task on which Mr. Curtis is engaged begins and ends with the question, as stated in the preface of his book, "How a British citizen can acquire the same control of foreign policy as anyone domiciled in the British Isles." His book, we are told further, deals only with this aspect of the problem and it is further expressly limited to the Dominions, India being left for a subsequent report. Then we have a quotation from the book to show us that Mr. Curtis recognises that the peoples of India and Egypt must be "gradually schooled to the management of their own affairs"; then another quotation to show us that he appreciates that "not India alone but the whole Empire will suffer" unless such men as there are in India fit to be consulted are consulted and attention paid to their views. In fact, "Mr. Curtis believes in the gradual advancement of India towards self-government and towards participation in the task of shaping Imperial policy." "He is now engaged in collecting the facts and opinions, which, critically sifted with the aid of fellow-workers," will enable him to answer the question as to how "leading citizens in India, who now stand on an equal footing with Europeans, are to make their voices heard in their own Governments and in that of the Commonwealth." "To charge the man engaged in that work with the miserable and futile purpose of subjecting India to the tyranny of the Dominions," we are told, "is ridiculous." Finally, says the "Mail."

So far as we have been able to acquaint ourselves with the position taken up by Mr. Curtis, it is simply this. He sees (1) the necessity of enabling the Dominions to share in the control of foreign policy, with which must obviously go defence; (2) the impossibility of at once giving India as much self-government as, say, Australia has; (3) the desirability and duty of giving her an increasing measure of self-government and of allowing all Indians educationally fitted for the task to have a voice also in Imperial affairs; (4) the grave practical objections to any scheme which, professing to give the Dominions a share in controlling the Empire's foreign policy and defence, excluded from their view India, important as she is in both foreign policy and defence. He concludes that India cannot be kept out of the control exercised by Great Britain and the Dominions jointly over foreign policy and defence. But since she would object to such control without any share of her own in managing Imperial affairs, and since the idea at the root of the British Imperialism condemns the continual subjection of any part of the Empire containing men, few though they be, capable of rule, India too must exercise, through this increasing minority, her influence on Imperial policy.

Now let us state the real facts. It is almost incredible that the author of this defence can have read the chapter in Mr. Curtis's book which is referred to, or that he has ever seen the now famous letter to Mr. Kerr, which is conveniently left out of account; and that he has not been provided merely with a few suitable quotations for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the public. In his book Mr. Curtis says emphatically that "a British critizen in the Dominions cannot be made responsible for the affairs of the Commonwealth without also becoming responsible for the government of the subject peoples (that includes India as the context shows) and sharing in the long and difficult task of training those peoples to govern themselves." He puts the matter still more emphatically in his letter. He says "our new and reformed Imperial Government must control India and Central Africa, (a) in their domestic affairs, (b) in their external affairs." The only relief from absolute domination that he allows is that "small but important sections who can and do formulate opinions on political questions" shall be allowed an advisory voice in their own domestic concerns as well as in Imperial matters. In fact, Indian opinion in "our new and reformed Imperial Government" will have just as much weight and influence, or just as little, as it has at present in the government and administration of this country. In the meanwhile the new Imperial Government, in which the Dominions will enjoy an equal status with the United Kingdom, will govern India, stopping to listen with due courtesy now and then to what India may have to say, or what a few selected Indians may have to say, and will engage themselves in the noble "spiritual" task of training the people of India for self-government, the day of achievement of which, in Mr. Curtis's view, is too remote to be envisaged. Now can this scheme by any stretch of imagination be said to provide for giving India a share in the *control* of the common Imperial policy? Not by those who know the meaning of words, or who have understood in the least what Mr. Curtis means. And yet the "Madras Mail," which seeks to defend and justify Mr. Curtis, only a few days ago told us that to give the Dominions "a share in the control of Indian policy without simultaneously giving India a share in the *control* of the common Imperial policy would be intolerable," and it announced its refusal to discuss a principle which is "so evidently right."

IN DEFENCE OF LORD RONALDSHAY.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes what is evidently a personal letter which it has received by this mail from Mr. F. H. Skrine, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and author of "An Indian Journalist," regarding Lord Ronaldshay, dated London, 14th December,—

"The adverse criticisms of Lord Ronaldshay which have appeared in the Indian Press are unfounded and, I must add, unwise. Unfounded because I can affirm after an acquaintance of over ten years that no Englishman has a deeper sympathy with Indians and a keener desire to leave Bengal better than he will find it. Unwise because it is a great mistake to raise prejudice and irritation in the mind of one who will soon have so much power confided to him.

"Lord Ronaldshay lunched with me yesterday and learnt a good deal about Bengal and its wants. He seemed a little surprised at the "slating" he has received in certain newspapers and remarked that it had no foundation on any facts of his career. It is true that he is a Conservative but what has that got to do with Indian administration? I was a Liberal yet am fain to admit that India has not fared any better from our party than from Conservatives. I do hope that this tendency to prejudice high officials may be checked. I attributed it to the quickness of the Indian intellect which is apt to jump at conclusions. Lord Ronaldshay's critics should "wait and see," form opinions from actual facts and give their Governor fair play.

"He is very keen on an anti-malarial campaign by means of engineering works and on educational reform, giving scope for special talents, especially mechanical and artistic gifts.

"I trust, then, that you will help me to create an atmosphere of hope and confidence on his behalf; he will more than justify my anticipation that Bengal will at last have a Governor eager to promote the welfare of its sorely tried people."

As the "Patrika" says, "if the Indian Press, including the most influential of Anglo-Indian papers, the 'Pioneer' disapproved the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay, it was certainly not from any spiteful feeling. They based their criticisms on his published writings and utterances which are distinctly anti-Indian.

"This misunderstanding would have not occurred if his Lordship, when accepting the Governorship of Bengal, had publicly declared that he did not stick to his previous views about the people of India and that he would begin his new career with an absolutely unbiassed mind. His utter silence in this respect naturally created misgivings in the minds of the people, with the result that the organs of public opinion objected to his appointment."

Our own attitude and objections to Lord Ronaldshay's appointment have been made sufficiently clear, and we do not wish to revert to them. But we may draw attention to a passage in Mr. Skrine's letter which, we would fain hope, is not characteristic of the Civilian frame of mind. Mr. Skrine begins his defence and recommendation of the new Governor of Bengal with the sentence: "The adverse criticisms of Lord Ronaldshay which have appeared in the Indiian Press are unfounded and, I must add, unwise." And he proceeds: "*Unwise because it is a great mistake to raise prejudice and irritation in the mind of one who will soon have so much power confided to him.*" We trust Mr. Skrine does his friend less than justice. Here he is warmly upholding Lord Ronaldshay's fitness for the post to which he will soon be called, and in the same breath suggesting the danger of rousing his ire by public criticism lest he should abuse the great power with which he is to be entrusted! We are sure we, for our part, should acquit the Governor-designate of Bengal of such unworthiness.

Notes of the Day.

The Shia College.

There has apparently been considerable difference of opinion among Shia leaders as to the best location for the projected Shia College. The rival claims of Lucknow, Agra, Amroha, Meerut and Fyzabad, as affording the most suitable site were urged. According to the "Pioneer," it was decided at a recent meeting of the promoters of the institution to ask Sir James Meston to settle the question. This his Honour of the United Provinces has now done in a lengthy letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Shia College, by deciding for—Lucknow. According to Sir James Meston the chief objections held to Lucknow were:

(1) The moral and physical dangers of placing the College in a great city where there were special temptations.
(2) The risk of political activities affecting the College in a city which is now an important political centre.
(3) The fear that, in a great centre of Shia religion, theological teaching and practice may leave insufficient time for adequate secular education.

"The Political Dangers."

After giving his "anxious consideration" to these and other objections his Honour, as mentioned, has finally selected Lucknow. As regards the second of the objections enumerated above, the Lieutenant-Governor says:

"The political dangers may be averted by continuous and careful scrutiny over the constitution of the governing body, and by the proper selection of teachers."

This is interesting and informing. But how, might one ask, are the dangers of "continuous and careful scrutiny over the constitution of the governing body" going to be averted? They are not less serious from the point of view of pure education.

America and India.

The "Spectator" has published a letter over the initials of J. D. A., which purports to explain why Lord Chelmsford elected to give a special interview to the correspondent of an American paper.

Those of us who read American periodicals see in them a tendency to give a hearing to the grievances of young Indians who (very wisely, so far as their education goes) seek instruction in America Universities. As Lord Chelmsford said the other day to an American interviewer, the British administration of India has nothing to hide and welcomes the visits of intelligent foreigners. But there are obvious reasons why the statements of young Indians, sometimes a little intoxicated by the increasing doses of political freedom to which they are treated, should be received with a grain of salt. Over here we do not judge of American political institutions on the unchecked reports of even the best educated and most intelligent coloured men or Red Indians. We can hardly expect citizens of the United States to be experts in the history of India. But we have ourselves so much sympathy with the efforts of Americans to do justice, and more than justice, to backward races, that we do expect a like comprehension from men who share our speech and whose institutions only differ from ours in having taken a more democratic turn in externals than in our more conservative country.

There is, of course, everything to be gained and nothing to be lost, if the truth about India is told to the people of the United States as to those of the remainder of the world. The only important and essential thing to bear in mind is that it is the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Lord Chelmsford's version of the situation in India was obviously inadequate from the point of view of the people of the country. If the Americans are, therefore, solicitous of testing the truth of the statements of "Young Indians" in America, their Press representatives should, in fairness, inform them what educated India thinks and feels.

Munitions Making in the U. P.

The Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces on the subject of munitions manufacture in the province is a fresh proof,—if any were needed,—of the numerous ways in which India has been contributing a creditable share in the prosecution of the war. In the United Provinces, as in most other provinces, as soon as it was known that the Government of India were desirous that big employers should co-operate with Government in the production of munitions, the co-operation was forthcoming and 86 lathes were placed at the disposal of the Munitions Branch of the Railway Board, only six owners exacting hire. The results, as the Government Resolution says, are gratifying and "his Honour places on record his appreciation of the patriotic spirit shown by the firms and the people, who thus identified themselves with the needs of the Empire."

"Indian Journal of Economics."

We have received the current number of the "Indian Journal of Economics," which is issued quarterly by the University of Allahabad from the Department of Economics. There is great need, and, we may add, a distinct place, for such a journal in India to-day, and we trust our Allahabad contemporary will not only live up to its title, but maintain that responsibility and impartiality in its handling of difficult questions which are naturally associated with the non-political atmosphere of a seat of learning. The "Journal" should have a useful and prosperous future before it. Four issues of the Indian Journal of Economics are published in each year, and the annual subscription is Rs. 12, which should be remitted to the Head Clerk, Economics Department, The University, Allahabad.

A New Kind of Co-operation.

According to a Home contemporary a new type of "Co-operation" has come to light in London. As a London Magistrate says, it is due to the superficial prosperity observable in that City during the past two years:

Seeing plenty, they have succumbed to the temptation to take some for themselves. At some docks, warehouser, and other places the volume of pilfering has increased threefold. This has led to what can only be described as 'Thieves Insurance Societies,' in which both honest and dishonest men club together to form a fund from which the fines inflicted on those convicted of thieving are paid. "They appoint an official called the banker, who collects the money and it is his duty to attend the court and pay the fines. In one case a few days ago a youth caught stealing had on him a card showing subscriptions to the amount of £2 for use in paying the fines of friends found guilty of thieving. An even stranger case was that of a person charged with stealing 7s. 6d. He had been entrusted with 15s. subscribed by friends, to pay the fine of a pilferer. The fine was only 7s. 6d. and the 'banker' had kept the balance.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR ABLE-BODIED EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta Commercial correspondent writes that the consideration of ways and means to be adopted for securing the military services of thousands of able-bodied Europeans in India is reported to have formed a subject of discussion at the various conferences held in Calcutta during the past two weeks and attended by their excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, officers in command of volunteer units and the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Whatever the Government decision may be, so long as it is definite and prompt, it will be cordially welcomed by the bulk of the commercial community. Lord Chelmsford and Sir Charles Monro have both created excellent impression in Calcutta and whatever they decide upon, they will have the hearty co-operation of all business men.

INDIA IN IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer" believes informed public opinion will be directly and fully represented at the Imperial War Conference.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Telegram Co.'s Hague correspondent says that a sensation has been caused in Germany by an article by Professor Delbrueck in which he declared that no one wishes Belgium to be incorporated in the Empire. The alternative is evacuation, no middle course is possible.

The Central News Agency's Amesterdam correspondent says that Germany in reply to the Dutch protest against Belgian deportations has offered to send back Belgians, who returned to Belgium from Holland on the assurances of the Dutch Government if Holland consented.

The Red Cross activities of the St. John Ambulance Association having been taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society, no Interim Report will be published by the Committee up to the 31st December 1916, but instead a report will be issued up to the end of March 1917, and half yearly after that. This alteration in the date of issue is made in order that the Report of the Indian Branch may correspond to that issued by the Joint War Committee in London.

CONSTANTINE'S EVASIONS.

ALLIES TAKING STRONG LINE.

UNSATISFACTORY GREEK REPLY.

MORE DEFINITE ACQUIESCENCE NEEDED.

BLOCKADE TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Greek reply to the Allied ultimatum evades the demand for apologies to Allied Ministers and public salutes of Allied flags in connection with the events of December 1st, and ignores, the demand for the removal of the officer responsible for the orders given on December 1st.

Furthermore the release of arrested persons is not dealt with in accordance with the spirit of the Allied demand for their immediate liberation.

Reuter announces that the Allies consider Greek reply insufficiently precise, and Greek Government will be told that the reply gives pleasure as far as it goes, but more definite acquiescence is necessary. The Allies do not intend to raise the blockade until the full demands are conceded. Allies' representatives will remain in Athens.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP MINED.

270 OUT OF 945 SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 13.
Recd., 2-20 p.m. Jan. 13.

It is officially announced that the battleship Regina Margherita struck two mines in the open sea on the night of December 11th, and sank in a few minutes. 270 were saved with difficulty out of a complement of 945. Those missing include the Captain and fourteen officers.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

The Regina Margherita was a battleship of the Beneditto Brin type, built in 1905, having a displacement of 13,207, a speed of 19 knots, and an armament consisting of four 12-inch, four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch, twenty-six smaller light and machine guns and four torpedo tubes (two submerged.)

A GERMAN CANARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14

A German wireless message reports that a British cruiser of the Juno type, was destroyed by a direct hit off Portmeys.

The British Admiralty states that no British cruiser has been sunk. The report presumably refers to the loss of the seaplane carrier Renmychree off Kastelorizio.

GERMAN PLOT IN CALIFORNIA.

REVELATIONS BY INFORMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.
Recd., 7-20 a.m., Jan. 13

The chief witness in the trial for conspiracy to blow up munition works etc, was an informer named Louis Smith, whom the German military attaché, von Brincken, engaged at a salary of £60 a month and expenses, with a bonus of £60 for every munition ship, etcetera, blown up.

Smith placed pieces of wood in ships instead of bombs and bluffed von Brincken for months, but then confessed, fearing revenge.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND MISSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The "C and M Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The submarine Deutschland is 52 days out from America and her arrival has not been reported. On her previous trip from Baltimore to Bremen she took 16 days. It is believed that she carried two million in gold in addition to nickel and rubber.

COORDINATION OF ALLIED ACTION.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF INTER-ALLIED GENERAL STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 13,
Received 8-55 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Parliamentary Group on National Action has passed a resolution urging the appointment of an Inter-Allied General Staff to advise the Governments on the direction of war and the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief by common consent to be assisted by the Inter-Allied Staff, who, if necessary, will amalgamate the different troops.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE LATE SIR. C. CAYZER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Received 8-55 p.m., Jan. 13.

Sir Charles Cayzer, father-in-law of Admiral Jellicoe, left £1,899,125 sterling.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN REJOINDER.

INGENUOUS ATTEMPT TO EVADE RESPONSIBILITY.

BELGIAN ATROCITIES MERE "CALUMNIES".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

The German Note to neutrals reiterates that Germany took up arms to defend her existence and says that this aim has now been attained. The Note alleges that the Allies have departed more and more from the original expressed aims, which are now directed towards conquest. It complains that the Allies have not examined Germany's peace offer and have not made counter-proposals. It also makes a series of allegations against the Allies.

Referring to Ireland, South Africa and Greece, it accuses the Allies of breaking treaties, illtreating prisoners in Africa and Russia and deporting civilians. The Note endeavours to throw the responsibility for the fate of Belgium on Britain and France and upon Belgium herself, and protests against accusations of German atrocities in Belgium as calumnies.

The Note asserts that Germany has made an honest effort towards peace, but the Allies have declined, therefore they are fully responsible for the continuation of the bloodshed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PRETENSIONS EXPOSED.

EFFECTIVE REPLY BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1-35 a.m., Jan 14.

Reuter authoritatively issues a statement which may be regarded as expressing the views of the Allies on the German Note to neutrals. The statement reemphasises that it was Germany who refused a Conference in the critical days of July, 1914.

With reference to Germany's allusions to Ireland and South Africa, the statement says that whatever past differences in connection with these countries may have been, Germany knows to her cost that they are now united with the rest of the Empire in repelling Germany's aggression.

Replying to the German assertion that our starvation policy is inhuman, the statement asks if Germany was of the same opinion in 1870 when she starved Paris.

Regarding the attempted defence of the overrunning of Belgium, the statement reminds Germany that Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag stated that the invasion was justified by military necessity.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF ALLIES' REPLY.

ABSENCE OF ANY BRITISH DEMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Daily Chronicle" comments on the significant absence of any British demand in the Allies' reply to Dr. Wilson and it is even silent regarding the conquered colonies. This self-effacement, the paper considers, is bound to impress public opinion in the United States, proving that we entered the war simply from an overwhelming sense of duty and also reminding the Americans of their disinterestedness in relinquishing Cuba and of our action in giving autonomy to the Boers.

The "Daily News" says:—Nothing could be better for the Allies than that neutrals should be able to compare the Entente's and Germany's Notes simultaneously. The next diplomatic step is doubtful, but it is already a material advance to have approached wihtin reasonable distance of negotiation.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

U. S. PRESS WARNING TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 12.
Recd., 7-20 a.m., Jan. 13

"The Herald" says the Allies' reply to Dr. Wilson's Note is a new Declaration of Independence on behalf of civilisation.

"The Times" declares that, if Germany has the effrontery to say that the terms are unjust, the judgment of the whole world will be against her. It is for Germany to say whether she will have peace now. If she continues to fight, defeat is inevitable and the final terms will be harder.

"The World" says unless Germany is willing to follow the example of the Allies and state her war aims and peace terms, she can have no standing before the tribunal of popular opinion.

The pro-German paper "American" says if the Allies insist on these demands there will be no peace until one side conquers or both are exhausted.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN COURLAND.

LARGE BOOTY TAKEN.

IMPASSABLE MARSHES CROSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 14
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

General Dmitrieff in an order to the troops taking part in the successful offensive on the Riga front, says, "Snow, frost and impassable marshes did not check your order. After a long hand-to-hand fight you pierced enemy fortifications which were being constructed for 15 months, in spite of fire of hundreds of machine-guns, and cleared the passage in awe-inspiring silence with the bayonet, economising thousands of shells. I salute you and humbly thank you for this fine New Year's gift to Russia."

General Dmitrieff recapitulates the booty, including 30 guns, 50,000 uniforms, 15,000 rifles, 20 kitchens and 10,000 bottles of brandy.

THE RIGA ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent says:—

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent does not consider the Riga advance can be or was intended materially to influence the Roumanian operations. There are no such vital issues at stake on the Riga front as would justify the employment to the detriment of the principal operations in Roumania of such large forces as would be necessary to attain decisive results. On the German side such forces are not available, the northern part of the eastren front having been denuded of troops to the limit of safety early in the summer. For over a year our, Allies have clung to the western fringe of the Tirul Marsh, while the Germans have fought on solid ground. The Russians have seized the opportunity offered by the freezing of the Marsh and the denudation of the enemy's line to remedy or reduce this disparity.

RAIDING SEASON IN WEST.

BRITISH OCCUPY ENEMY POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

A British communiqué says the prisoners taken north of the Ancre now number 204.

We entered trenches at two points northward of Arras and took prisoners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Jan 13
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

A wireless German communiqué says we repulsed the majority of British attacks against Serre. The enemy occupied an advanced post.

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14

A British communiqué says the enemy broke into one of our posts north-west of Serre but was immediately driven out. We drove off a raiding party westward of Vimy and successfully carried out a minor enterprise westward of Wytschaeto.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 14.
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14

A communiqué says the day was quiet on the whole front. There was an intermittent cannonade in Belgium, south of the Somme, in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

WAR AGAINST SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Received 8-55 p.m., Jan. 13.

The British steamer Excellent and the Danish Tugborg have been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIGHTING IN MOLDAVIA.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR MONESTIRKA-KACHINUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd., 7-20 a.m., Jan 13

A Russian wireless communiqué says: The enemy pressed us back a short way south of the Oituz river.

The Roumanians repulsed an attack west of Monestirka-Kachinul, throwing the enemy back two versts to the south.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY ATTACK BEATEN BACK AT KILINCEM.

ROUMANIANS THROW BACK ENEMY NEAR MONESTIRKA-KACHMUL.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Jan. 14

A Russian wireless communique says an enemy attack in dense formation at Kilincem was beaten back.

An enemy aerial squardon bombed the station and town of Radzivilov. Our aeroplanes at a height of 5,560 feet attacked with machine guns a battery near Krukhov, twenty versts east of Zolotchv.

The enemy pressed back the detachments on the height northwards of the Sloniki river.

The Roumanians attacked westward of Monestirka-Kachinul and threw back the enemy, and succeeded in occupying the trenches capturing three machine guns.

THE WAR LOAN.

APPLICATIONS POURING IN FROM ALL CLASSES.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 14
LONDON, Jan. 12

Applications for the War Loan are pouring in from all classes and there have been many big applications from banks, insurance companies and municipalities. It is stated that the first hundred million was reached at an early hour.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

LARGE PURCHASES OF LAND FOR WHEAT CULTIVATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

It is announced in Manchester that English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies have bought 10,000 acres of cultivated land in Saskatchewan to supply wheat to co-operative flour mills in Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Bristol and London in 1917.

It is stated that they have also made large purchases of land in India and Ceylon.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

ALL ELIGIBLE MEN UNDER 31 TO BE CALLED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Jan. 13.

"The Times" says:—A ministerial Conference on Man Power was held at Downing Street yesterday. It is expected that the previous ruling that all eligible men under 26 shall be called out will shortly be extended to men under 31.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SWEDISH STEAMER'S ADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Jan. 14.
Recd., 8-15 p.m., Jan. 14.

The Swedish steamer Ingeborg has arrived at Gothemburg from England. It was stopped in the North Sea by a German submarine which ordered 700 sacks of Mail destined for the Allied countries to be thrown into the sea, otherwise threatening to take the Ingeborn to Germany.

DEATH OF LORD BINNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 14

This death is announced of Lord Binning.

SINAI CLEARED OF TURKS.

MASTERLY BRITISH STROKE

ADVANCE OF 30 MILES IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Jan. 12.
Recd., 2-20 p.m. Jan. 13.

The British capture in twelve hours of the strong position at Rafa, by which the Turks have been cleared out of Sinai Peninsula, was a masterly surprise.

The Anzac mounted troops covered thirty miles over difficult ground in twelve hours in darkness. The enemy consisted of Turkish regulars.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SECRETARIAT FOR WAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables.—

London, January 12.—The formation of a Secretariat for the War Council is rapidly proceeding. Its headquarters will be a hut in the garden of 10, Downing Street. Practically the Council and its staff will absorb the functions of the Committee of Imperial Defence leaving to the latter the historical work of the Council. The Secretariat will have the services of Sir Maurice Hankey, Colonel Swinton, Major Jones, Sir Mark Sykes and Captain Amery among others. They will form a channel of communication between the Council and the departments. When a decision is reached the officers of the Council will explain it orally and remain in advisory touch with the departments until the decision is in the process of being carried out. The Council itself will thereby be freed from the cares of departmental worry and advice and be able to concentrate on the next problem.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, Jan. 11:—Dr. Michaelis, Chairman of German Imperial Grain Office, writing in the "Koelnische Zeitung" says:—Rationing will be necessary for years after peace. Imports must be restricted owing to the scarcity of tonnage and deterioration of exchange. Precedence must be given to raw materials and only a gradual increase of production is possible.

London, Jan. 11:—The Exchange Telegram Company's Copenhagen correspondent says that the release by Great Britain of a certain quantity of coal Norwaywards shows that negotiations are proceeding.

INDIA AND WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, Jan. 11:—Mr. Crosbie Roles, a Director of the "Times of Ceylon" writing to "The Times" appeals to the Government of India to set the rest of India an example by subscribing to the new loan. This will also help to adjust the unbalanced finances arising from the present one-sided exchange of commodities.

(Continued from Column 6.)

in which they learn the actual working of a department. Parliamentary congestion, a vice for many years of our government, is avoided by transferring much of the work of Parliament from the full House to Committees. It is noteworthy that the French Chamber rarely site late, and yet finds time for more full-dress debates on Government policy than does the House of Commons. These are among the merits of the Committee system. The chief demerit alleged against it (apart from details of some variety of the system) is that it weakens the power of the Cabinet. That is no vice in a State suffering from Cabinet despotism.

The Committee system, as has been indicated, has many forms and has been adapted to Constitutions so different as those of republican France and monarchical Germany. There should be no difficulty in devising a form suitable to our immediate and to our more permanent needs. It should be added that France and Germany have during the war extended rather than relaxed their Committee system. The Great War Committee of the French Chamber (constituted of the Committees of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs) is at the side of the Cabinet. The Main Committee of the Reichstag has just won the privilege of sitting even when the Reichstag is prorogued, to receive information on foreign affairs. Only in England has Parliamentary control feeble and unreal at the best, been suffered to decline still further during the war.

PROPOSED PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

COMMITTEE SYSTEM.

ITS WORKING IN FRANCE.

In connection with Mr. Lloyd George's intention to introduce into the House of Commons the Committee system in some such form as it exists in Continental Chambers, the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—In the House of Commons the Budget and the Estimates are always discussed in Committee of the whole House, and the Committee stage of every bill is discussed in Committee of the whole House unless by special resolution it is handed over to one of the Grand Committees. The functions of Parliament are, in theory, threefold—control of finance, control of administration, and control of legislation. In theory the existing machinery of the House of Commons gives it ample control of legislation because it can debate every bill. In practice this control of legislation is much restricted by two circumstances—(1) the debating of all important bills in Committee of the whole House causes congestion; as a remedy the guillotine in various forms has been invented, and this arbitrarily closures discussion: (2) the Cabinet makes most amendments of importance a question of confidence, so that the House has to choose between rejecting amendments reasonable in themselves and overthrowing the Government and provoking a dissolution.

CONTROL OF FINANCE.

Control of finance can be exercised through the Budget, which prescribes how revenue shall be raised, and through the Estimates which prescribes how revenue shall be expended. The theoretical control by the House of Commons over the Budget is in practice greatly restricted by the convention (a very modern convention) under which the Cabinet makes the acceptance or rejection of the Budget as a whole and in nearly every detail a question of confidence. Parliament's theoretical control over expenditure is in practice closely restricted by two circumstances. (1) The Estimates are debated in Committee of the whole House, and it is utterly impossible that a body of that size, debating without special knowledge and with no right to call for documents or examine officials, and compelled to vote many millions of pounds in a few hours, can scrutinise expenditure. (2) The Estimates are made the occasion not for financial discussion but for general debates on particular departments. The combination of these two wholly different aims in the Estimates system reduces financial control by the House of Commons over expenditure to a farce. The system is equally fatal to administrative control. It is practically only through debates on the Estimates that the House of Commons can scrutinise the administration of any department; but as these debates are general and any member can raise any topic related to the department and as the members have to get all their information for criticism from sources external to the Government, the control over administration has as little reality as the control over finance.

Let us see how Continental Parliaments grapple with this triple problem—the heart of popular government—of Parliamentary control over finance, administration, and legislation. We may take France as an illustration, because (however Powers may differ) French Parliamentary machinery has been adopted as a model by other Continental Parliaments. The French Chamber is divided by lot into eleven sections called bureaux. Each of these bureaux nominates one member (or more, according to the size of the Committee) to the various Committees of the Chamber. The idea is that the composition of these Committees should reflect fairly that of the House and should not be dictated by the Cabinet. There are three kinds of Committees:—

THE FRENCH COMMITTEES.

(1) The sixteen Grand Committees, including the Committees on Foreign and Colonial Affairs, Army, Navy, Labour, Agriculture, Commerce, and Law, which are appointed for the whole of the Chamber.

(2) The General Budget Committee, which sits for a year, and through subcommittees goes through the Budget and the Estimates before they are pesented to the Chamber as a whole.

(3) Committees to examine particular bills; every bill goes first to a Committee, and only after rigorous examination, and if necessary amendment, goes before the Chamber.

Each Committee choose its own president, secretary, and reporter. It has power, if its function be to inquire into the work of a department (the army or navy, for example), to call before it the Minister, the officials of the department, or any other expert opinion, to have the relevant documents brought before it, and, if necessary, to investigate on the spot what is being done. A report is drawn up and printed, and the reporter submits it to the Chamber. The Budget Committee has power to suggest changes in taxation and alterations in the Estimates. Its report, likewise, goes before the Chamber. The Committee on Bills redraft them according to their taste, and their draft is the one which is submitted to the Chamber for discussion.

This Committee system undaubtedly gives the Chamber a very real control over finance, administration, and legislation. The members of a Committee will be as well informed as a Minister. The private member of Parliament, through the Committee, co-operates in the work of government; he is not a mere voting machine. A constant stream of Parliamentarians is trained for office through Committee work

(Continued in Column 5.)

WITH THE SERBS.

MOUNTAIN FIGHTING.

VISIT TO MOUNT VETRENIK.

I have just had an opportunity of seeing in detail how the Serbian soldier carries out mountain fighting, an art in which he might give points to an Apache Indian, as far, at least, as the *ruses de guerre* he employs are concerned, writes Mr. Gordon Gordon-Smith in the "Manchester Guardian."

My visit was to Mount Vetrenik, one of the highest crests in the Moglene range. It lies five miles or so away, just opposite the village in which the division I am with has its headquarters. The road to the base of the mountain lies across a level plain. As it is nearly the whole way under the fire of the Bulgarian batteries on Mount Vetrenik, Mount Kukurus, and Mount Gole-Bula it has to be negotiated with prudence. We had to string out a hundred yards or so apart, so as not to draw the Bulgarian fire. Shells are too precious to be wasted on single riders, but if the Buigarians saw a chance of bagging half a dozen with a single shell they might be tempted.

After riding across the plain without mishap, we reached the village of Bachovo, where we were to pass the might, or at least part of it, as we started up the mountain slope at 3 a.m., so as to pass the danger zone in darkness. In the village were a company or so in reserve, the transport service, and an ambulance. My American confrere, who accompanied me, and I were received with the large-hearted hospitality characteristic of the Serbs.

After dinner we had the treat of a concert and it proved so attractive that we only got two and a half hours' sleep before remounting our horses for the mountain climb. Just before dawn we reached the dug-out of the colonel commanding the regiment holding the mountain. After a welcome cup of hot tea I went out with him to visit the observation post from which we could view the Bulgarian positions. These were on the top of two basaltic cliffs rising sheer a hundred feet or so above the summit of the mountain. Just at the base was the line of Bulgarian trenches, and about seventy yards from them the Serbian trenches.

RELATIONS BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES.

The relations between the opposing forces are curious in the extreme. They talk to each other between fusillades and exchange news. Bulgarian and Serbian newspapers, wrapped round stones, are tossed from trench to trench. Mealtimes are respected. As soon as the Bulgarians hear the rattle of the tin plates in the Serbian trenches, announcing the arrival of the midday meal, they shout out, "Has your dinner come? All right, we'll shut down for half an hour," and during that period peace reigns.

When we went up the mountain we took with us a couple of hundred postcards written by Bulgarian prisoners to their comrades in the trenches and their friends at home. I asked the officer carrying them how they were to be delivered, and he said: "Oh, that's easy. One of our men calls out to the Bulgarians, 'I've got something for you; don't shoot,' and then runs out and places the packet half way between the lines. Then a Bulgarian comes out and fetches it."

But it must not be thought that these amenities transform the sojourn on the Vetrenik into a kind of harmless picnic. On the contrary, both sides, when they are at work, are extremely handy with the bayonet and the butt, and the bombing parties when they get to close quarters do bloody work. But as both sides practically speak the same language, in the intervals of fighting they converse and establish rules for the manslaying business. The hand-to-hand fighting is of the fiercest description, and the toll of dead on such occasions is always large.

Desertions by the Bulgarians are fairly numerous, but are unknown among the Serbs. An amusing incident happened on the Vetrenik a few nights ago. A Bulgarian who was on duty with four comrades in a small trench pushed forward to twenty metres from the Serbian lines wanted to desert. He knew, however, that if he did so his comrades would fire on him. He therefore, waiting till they had laid down their rifles, grabbed them up and rushed across with them to the Serbian trench.

SERBS' EXPLOIT.

After going round the position with the colonel we returned to his dug-out which commanded a fine view of the Bulgarian citadel on the cliff. I thought that we might risk going down the mountain in daylight. The range for rifle fire was 1,200 yards, and as the Bulgarians are neither Swiss nor Boers as marksmen we could risk the expedition. Shell and shrapnel is of course a different proposition, as two months' practice has given them the distances all over the mountain side to a yard. But if we marched at a hundred yards' interval all they could bag with a shell was a single man, and I thought that if ammunition was scarce they would not think the game worth the candle. The colonel was also of opinion that this was so, and therefore we determined to risk it. He gave us a soldier as a guide and told him to keep us under cover as much as possible, and otherwise diminish the risk any way he could. This the soldier did by putting on a pace that tested the powers of my companion and myself to the utmost. He shot down the mountain side like a chamois.

My experience during the descent increased my admiration for the exploit of the Serbians in capturing the mountain. Until the beginning of August the Bulgarians held it right down to the plain. On the 7th of that month it was attacked by the 11th Regiment, which drove the Bulgarians from one ridge after another. The Serbs fought from tree to tree and from rock to rock, driving the enemy before them. But they had to pay a heavy toll; of the 1,200 men who began the attack only 800 reached the summit. Since then the regiment has been in the trenches night and day, continually under rifle and gun fire, and liable at any moment to have to meet a hand-to-hand attack with grenades and bayonets.

Day by day the cover they formerly enjoyed from the trees is disappearing, as gaunt leafless branches are replacing the former verdure. Violent thunderstorms also occasionally swoop over the mountain. On the last occasion three men were killed and forty injured by lightning. But nothing daunts their courage. Day and night they keep up the pressure on the Bulgarian positions. No effort is being made to carry the rocky citadel on which the Bulgarian batteries are perched, but the menace is never relaxed, so that the enemy cannot dispose of a single man to reinforce other points of the mountain line.

EDUCATIONAL HANDWORK.

ITS PLACE IN SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

In the course of a lecture on "Educational Handwork—Its place in the School Curriculum" before a well attended gathering at the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Saturday, Miss Burnett-Hurst said:—

Educational handwork in training a child to use his hands in conjunction with his brain is preparing the child for the manual training centre and the technical school but it is not in itself either manual training or the developing of technical skill. Herein lies its immense value. It has its place in the school curriculum because of this. We send children to school to prepare them for life and not to learn a means of earning their living. As soon as the child begins to learn some special branch of work the school becomes a technical institute and not a school in the true sense of the term. In this lies the fundamental difference between educational handwork and manual training. It is obvious, then that I am not advocating in this paper the placing of educational handwork on the school curriculum as a means of training in technical skill; if this was the value of educational handwork it would have no place in the school curriculum.

The nation comes before the workshop and we must train the man before the workman. The first aim of education should be the good of the people by the improvement of social conditions while technical education aims at improving workmanship.

Every country to a greater or lesser extent depends upon its industry. Now though I would make it clear that educational handwork does not *aim* at manual dexterity yet the adoption of it in the school tends to manual dexterity and invention and as both of these are essential factors in industry handwork is not only valuable on the school curriculum but essential.

The child is a member of society and the progress of society coincides with the development of the child. Not so many years ago the home was the centre of occupation and industry, indeed it is so in many Indian homes to-day. The child sees and possibly takes part in the production of articles from the raw material to the finished state. The child sees the need for the article, the means devised to obtain it, the labour expended upon it.

All this plays a great part in discipline, he realizes his responsibility and that he must take some share in the making of the home. The child learns too, the great lesson of co-operation, in a school where handwork is introduced children learn to help each other, to give suggestions and in this way they realise that they are members of a society working together for the good of all.

It will be seen then that the primary object of handwork is educational the benefit to industry is incidental. If then it is educational why is it not on the school curriculum? We do not want to crowd our already overcrowded timetables or add new subjects. But educational handwork is not a new subject; it is the old subject in a new way.

"We want to open the doors and windows of our schools and let in nature which scholasticism has excluded as carefully as draughts."

In conclusion, educational handwork should find a place in every school curriculum because it arouses in the children a keen interest in their work which gives training in true discipline, law and order, factors most essential in our educational system; because it brings the children to a realization of their relationship to the rest of society, because it trains the children to think, plan, observe and express their ideas in a practical manner and last, but not least because it trains them in habits of industry and raises labour to the exalted position it should hold.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

TO BE CONSIDERED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

This afternoon, the Senate of Calcutta University appointed a committee of nine members with Sir Asutosh Mookerjee as President, to consider the Patna University Bill.

The Senate also accepted the proposal made by Mr. Sateyendranath Palit, son of the late Sir T. Palit, that the University should give up the cost awarded against him by the High Court in his suit against the University on condition that he would withdraw his Privy Council appeal against the University and that he would give up possession of the residence of the late Sir Taraknath Palif at Balliganj.

AMBULANCE CLASSES IN BOMBAY.

DISPLAY OF FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

There was a Display of First Aid and Home Nursing and distribution of medals and certificates to successful candidates in Ambulance Classes on Sunday evening in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, the former, especially taking a great deal of interest in the various demonstrations. The display was not only of great interest to the visitors, but afforded instruction also as to what to do in cases of emergency which one meets with in every day life Many of the demonstrations were very cleverly done both from the standpoint of doctors and spectators, and a good deal of dramatic instinct was displayed in the selection and reflects great credit on the organisers. Sir Pardey Lukis took keen interest in the proceedings.

Last year's reports were read by Mr. and Mrs. Panthaki, Honorary Secretaries of men's and ladies' classes. Mr. Panthaki's report stated that during the year under report 13 classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, etc. were held for the public; 253 males received instruction in First Aid of whom 139 were awarded certificates; 51 attended Home Hygiene courses of whom 20 were given certificates. There were various other classes also and altogether 395 men attended the different classes of whom 213 obtained awards. Dr. K. S. Patel delivered a series of lectures during the year and many others had taken up the voluntary task of acting as lecturers. Similar progress was observed in the report read by Mrs. Panthaky concerning the ladies classes nearly 170 taking instructions in the various classes for them which numbered ten. Classes for elementary midwifery and care of infants under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association and the Lady Willingdon Scheme for Indian Women were held last year which were largely attended.

After Dr. Patel had read his paper on "Health of Towns," Sir Pardey Lukis presented medals and awards to the winners who were many.

Sir Pardey in a few words congratulated Mr. Panthaki on his being appointed Life Member of the St. John Ambulance Association and hoped that the recipient would live long to enjoy the honour. He thanked Dr. Patel for the paper he had read and also for the great honour they had done him by asking him to preside on the occasion. He expressed his great satisfaction at the very dramatic and interesting demonstrations given by the students.

With a vote of thanks which was proposed by Dr. D. H. Mehta of Baroda and passed unanimously the proceedings terminated.

SIR J. SIMON'S TRIBUTE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

INEXHAUSTIBLE ENERGY AND DAUNTLESS COURAGE.

Sir John Simon, M.P., paid a notable tribute to both the late and the present Prime Minister in presiding at a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts on Dec. 12, says the "Daily News."

At this time of crisis, he said, instead of reviving unnecessarily past controversies or criticisms, the better mind of the nation desired to recognise the great qualities of two of its great men, and to rejoice that each of them in turn had put his great qualities at the service of the country.

It was impossible not to resent the bitter and unjust attacks that had been made recently upon Mr. Asquith, but history would surely record—what so many of his fellow countrymen already gratefully recognised—how much in his long career of services to the State he had contributed to the unity of the nation.

And who was there to deny the dauntless courage, the inexhaustible energy, the unfailing resource and all the other striking qualities of his great successor? Mr. Lloyd George stood at this moment before the world as the embodiment of national vigour and determination.

And there was a second quality, not perhaps so readily remembered at the time, but one which he pre-eminently possessed, by which, when the opportunity offered, he might be enabled to render priceless service both to his country and the world.

In the history of industrial controversies he had an almost unique reputation as one who, when the golden opportunity at last came, had been able to bring peace out of seemingly irreconcilable opposites. May those great gifts which he so abundantly possesses be used in the service of his country to secure the ends for which they entered upon a righteous war. Such must be the prayer of every patriotic and farsighted citizen at this moment of their destiny.

PRUSSIAN SAVAGERY.

THE LATEST EXAMPLE.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the German garrison in Belgium has just added yet another infamy to the many already committed at the expense of the temporarily occupied country and its citizens. The magnificent Chateau de Chimay, situated in the south-eastern corner of Belgium, very close to the French frontier, belonging to the Prince de Chimay, has been completely gutted and looted of its valuable contents. Pratically everything portable—pictures, tapestries, bric-a-brac, furniture, books, &c.—has been stolen by the military brigands of William II. and sent to Germany.

At the outset of the war the Chateau de Beauchamp, close to the Chateau de Chimay, was wantonly looted, and then burnt by the Germans. When its owner, Prince Alphonse de Chimay, visited General Baron von Bissing at Brussels in order to remonstrate with regard to the disgraceful outrage, this gentleman, who was then 70 years of age, was irsulted and literally thrown into the street, with the utmost brutality by order of the German Governor-General.

MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(From a Surat Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR (SURAT), Jan. 14.

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations were resumed to-day with a social gathering of the Maharaja Mohandevji High School which was held in a specially erected shamiana in the Durbar compound. His Highness the Maharaja Mohandevji presided and a large company attended. The students went through an interesting programme of songs, dialogues and recitations. Some of these were loudly applauded including the English recitations given by Kunverji Shri Narhardeoji, a grandson of the Maharaja, and by Kumar Shri Vikramsinhji of Lakhtar. His Highness then gave away the prizes. Sports, in continuation of those held yesterday, took place this afternoon. In the motor race Prince Prabhat Deoji proved himself a resourceful motorist successfully negotiating the zigzag course set for the purpose. The events proved successful for which great credit is due to Prince Narsinhdeoji, who acted as Judge on the occasion.

Last night the town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Jubilee. This afternoon a purdah party was held in the Zenana compound and an entertainment to the children in the Durbar compound. A display of jugglery and conjuring tricks was given at night.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has sent the following message to his Highness:—"I congratulate you on the twenty-five years of successful rule over Dharampur State and trust that you will be spared for many years of peaceful and prosperous rule, continuing to entertain the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Government, which have characterised your house in the past and which are highly appreciated by me as his Majesty's representative."

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Political Agent, sent the following message:—"Please accept my hearties congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of your Silver Jubilee and wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of you and your State. I much regret that I cannot be present to share in the rejoicings."

GERMAN SPIES.

ELABORATE ORGANISATION IN SWITZERLAND.

A special correspondent of "The Star" and "Daily News" writes from Geneva under date of December 7:—

The discovery by the Swiss police of an elaborate German spy organisation has provoked great interest here, where the chief arrests have been effected. The head of the organisation in Switzerland was a German non-commissioned officer named Pipo, but it seems clear that he was instructed by the German Foreign Intelligence Bureau, whose headquarters are at Berlin. The documents seized by the police show that part of Pipo's duties was to obtain suitable recruits for the German spy system. He was allowed to offer them a substantial sum in cash payment and to promise them, in the event of their undergoing the necessary training at the School for Spies at Antwerp and passing the examination there in a satisfactory manner, a handsome weekly salary and a reasonable allowance for hotel and incidental expenses in the enemy countries to which they would be sent. Accordingly to the revelations made to the police by some of the arrested spies, the spy school at Antwerp is a typical example of German thoroughness used for base ends. The head of the school, a large building situated in one of the suburbs of the town, is a woman who among the pupils goes by the sobriquets of "The Blonde Lady," from the colour of her complexion, and "The Lady with the Cigarette," from the fact that she is always smoking. She speaks English and French as fluently as German, has travelled widely, is an admirable musician, and even in her middle age retains many of the good looks which in her youth gave her the reputation of a beauty. She is assisted by a few retired German officers. The course of training extends from one to three months.

The discovery of the present gang, believed to be one of the most important operating from a neutral country, has been due to the smartness of a young Swiss named Hotz, who lives at Zurich, Pipo accidentally met him at a Geneva hotel, and suggested he should become a member of the German information service. Hotz informed the Swiss police, who instructed him to feign acceptance. He again met Pipo, and after haggling over terms came to an understanding.

"One of my assistants," Pipo said to the new pupil, "will meet you at Zurich, and take you direct to the spy school at Antwerp, where you will undergo a scientific training. You will then be taken to Berlin, where you will be given a list of names of French regiments, and part of your duty in France will be to find out which, if any, of these regiments are on the Somme front. This information is of great importance, because we are greatly interested in this front at present. After leaving Berlin you will return to Geneva, and I shall hand you a French passport absolutely in order, and bearing all the necessary vises."

Hotz went to Zurich as instructed, met the German agent there, and the two boarded the express for Germany. The Swiss police, who had been kept informed, stopped the train near the frontier and seized the agent. At the same time Pipo and his associates were arrested at Geneva and their houses raided. The bureau was discovered to be nothing less than a factory for forging passports.

THE TRUE FRANCE.

AN APPRECIATION OF A GREAT NATION

The French are a great nation. For proof of this I might refer to M. Briand who voices so eloquently the part French has played, and is playing, and will play as the guardian and propagator of ideas that make for social progress. But, of course, M. Briand, or even any Frenchman you like to meet, can express himself beautifully about his beloved country. He has the French language in which to praise France, and there is no language like the French language for clearness, "bite," and a certain kind of sudden and inevitable finality, writes "The Padre" in the "Daily Express."

SYMBOL OF VERDUN.

Again I might refer to Verdun—magic syllables! Verdun is more than a great military exploit; it is a symbol of something hitherto unacknowledged by us in the French character. With a singular disregard of past history, we had decided that the Frenchman was a brilliant, voluble creature without staying power, that he could attack well and fight a winning battle, but that he could not defend. It is not surprising that we did not, and perhaps do not, understand the French. Rupert Brooke, a man of genius, crystallises our unexpressed thoughts about them in the way men of genius do. He says that "the French always seemed to him people to be respected, but very remote; more incomprehensible than the Japanese, more even than the Irish." "Remote" is exactly true. I met a French officer on a vile day of rain half a mile outside a village—at least it had been a village. He walked with me, talked pleasantly, disregarded as of no moment the bad conditions, though he had no raincoat, congratulated me most politely on my ability to speak his language, was courteous beyond the dreams of a mere Englishman, and yet left me with an impression of ironic remoteness.

All Frenchmen I have met are alike in that, and all the Frenchwomen too. In that sincere and distinguished book of Mr. H. G. Wells', called "Mr. Britling Sees it Through," Mrs. Britling is shown in the most poignant scene of all as making the greatest effort of her life to help him in his anguish:—

She desired supremely to be his comfort, and in a little while she was acting comfort so poorly that she perceived her own failure. And that increased her paralysing sense of failure. . . .

Suddenly the real woman cried out from her. "I can't reach you!" she cried aloud.

THE UNREACHABLE.

Less poignantly, of course, but still quite really, I always feel that I can't "reach" the French.

Nevertheless I know that they are a great nation, a very great nation, perhaps the greatest nation that ever stood in the breach against the advancing barbarian and hurled him back. Those of us who are sick of civilisation may fly for relief to something primitive and savage. We may, in face of the breakdown revealed by this war, begin to extol the simplicity and virtue of uncivilised people. But there is nothing uncivilised in the French. They call their civilisation "Latin." They say they stand for "Latin civilisation." I cannot reach them when they talk of Latin civilisation. I only know that they are civilised. The Frenchman's astonishing frankness is the frankness of a civilised man. So is his fierce courage. So is his acute perception of the Boche character. So is his whole attitude during the anguish of invasion and the methodic prosecution of a defensive war. The French are a very great civilised people.

I may venture two or three instances that have carried this conviction to my mind, and that may possibly carry conviction to others.

There is a large farm not many miles behind the line. It is worked with entire efficiency by a middle aged Frenchwoman and her two daughters. She employs a Russian foreman who can speak German, and eighteen Boche prisoners, for whom she pays fifteen pence a day each. She also provides food and lodging for the prisoners.

A NOBLE TYPE.

Still nearer the line is a fine chateau. Here lived in July 1914 a prosperous business man. His wife was a very beautiful and charming woman. They had two children, and there was a third expected. At the end of July the two children died of an epidemic disease. The new-born infant died and the mother died. The Germans came and occupied the chateau. Some weeks after, a German general was killed in the garden by a British shell, and the district was reoccupied by us. The owner made over his chateau to the British, rent free, only stipulating that he should be allowed to occupy one room. And there he lives, a slightly bowed man, going grey, but a perfectly courteous and considerate host, with a gift of cheerful and interesting conversation, having been (among other things) a collector of old silver before the Boche rifled his treasures.

Just one more instance. I walked down a communication trench and over some open ground beyond with a "walking wounded" French soldier. I said something clumsily sympathetic. He treated his wound as a matter of business. He had the attitude of a professional towards the war. He began to praise the British. He would insist on walking in front of me and removing little obstructions with his free hand, and all the while he praised the British. When we parted he saluted me gravely as "his captain"—you know the French way—and went on slowly to the dressing station.

DEATH OF A COOLY.

TEA GARDEN ASSISTANT ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Mr. Jackson, District Magistrate of Tezpur, disposed of a case in which A. M. Matheisen, an assistant in the Orangajuli Tea Estate, stood charged with assaulting a cooly, who subsequently died in the garden hospital. There being no evidence against the accused he was acquitted.

ENSLAVED POLES.

OVER 1,000,000 DEPORTED.

REIGN OF TERROR.

German rule in Poland is, according to accounts daily received via Switzerland, synonymous with German ruin. For days past, already, writes Mr. A. Beaumont in the "Daily Telegraph," I have seen reports of man-hunting, wholesale deportations, and slave-driving, which would seem incredible were they not repeated with unvarying persistence by persons who have had a vision of the exact state of things. The impression left by travellers is that out of 12,000,000 Poles "delivered," according to German ideas, by the Germans 2,000,000, are comprised in the region between Cholm, Lublin, Radom, Lowicz, Lodz, and the Galician frontier. The rural population in vast areas live on a few roots and vegetables onions and turnips, left in the fields by soldiers. Flour is no longer seen in any peasant hut, and potatoes long ago were moved in long trains to Germany and Austria. Thus the "liberation" of Poland proceeds, together with other miseries and horrors for the wretched people in the towns and the country.

The Swiss papers have published some details of these horrors. As far back as Nov. 3 a Polish Deputy, who by some miracle is still allowed to speak behind closed doors in the German Reichstag, revealed the state of destitution, suffering, and famine of a large part of the Polish population under German rule, and added a further picture of the horrors due to German persecution and wholesale deportations. His speech was prohibited by order of the censor from being published, but it appeared some days ago in a Swiss Socialist paper printed at Berne. The revelations it contains are that in Posen 350,000 Poles who have been periodically deported in large numbers across the frontier are working as slaves in German factories. There were already some 250,000 Polish workmen in factories and mines in Germany in August, 1914, at the outbreak of the war and these were naturally forbidden to return to their own country. They were compelled to continue their work under bad treatment, and with their wages often withheld from them, and, in fact, in terror of their very lives.

GERMAN PRESS GANG.

Since the German occupation of Russian Poland another 1,000,000 men have forcibly driven or transported across the German frontier to work in the mines in Thuringia or in munition factories in Breslau, Posen, Gorlitz, and scores of other towns, or handed over to the big Prussian landowners to till their fields under regular slave-masters. German agents at first overran the rural districts of Poland, promising the field labourers that they would find more remunerative field work in Germany, and in the beginning many of these listened to the delusive promises, and went to Germany. Some 80,000 men were thus lured away from Poland, and once in Germany, their treatment as slaves began, but many of the men died owing to their hardships, and others had to be supplied. Rigorous measures to press them into service were then begun, military force was applied, German soldiers marched up to the village churches on Sundays, and as the men were coming out, rounded them up and drove them away by force to the nearest station, where they were placed in cattle and goods trucks and sent many militari to Germany.

The wages which these men are offered on their arrival in Germany are ludicrous. A Polish priest, who saw them at Weimer, says the men received 75 pfennings (9d.) per day, and the women, many of whom had been also transported, got 50 pfennings (6d). With these wages they are supposed to feed and clothe themselves. The German employer very often pays simply what he chooses. All the Poles, whether men or women, are simply looked upon as slaves, and driven like cattle; so much work must be got out of them, and if they make the slightest attempt to resist they are beaten and often soldiers are called in to compel their submission. They are frequently punished with arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and fed for days on starvation rations until they submit.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

NEXT SESSION AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 13.

The Indian Science Congress concluded its sittings to-day. After the papers were read and discussed in committees, Sir Alfred Bourne presided at a general meeting of the Congress when it was announced that the Congress would meet at Lahore next year and Sir Michael O'Dwyer has consented to become patron. Dr. Gilbert Walker was selected president-elect. Mr. A. H. Henry would act as local secretary.

In the course of his speech as President of the Zoological Section, of the Indian Science Congress Professor K. Ramunni Menon of the Madras Presidency College referred to increasing interest in zoological investigation evinced in this country as evidenced by the rapidly increasing outturn of zoological work in which the Indian museum takes such predominant part, and incidentally also by number of zoological papers that were presented to the Indian Science Congress this year. He alluded to the appreciation of zoological workers at additional facilities that were being thrown up by the Government and noted the welcomed fact that in the newly established University, Zoology formed one of the principal subjects of study.

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CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

HAGGLE OVER ADDRESS TO LORD RONALDSHAY.

A meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was held at the Central Municipal Office on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Goode, Chairman, presiding. The first item of importance on the agenda, writes "The Englishman," was the proposal to present an address of welcome to Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor-designate of Bengal, on his arrival in Calcutta. Nawab Serajul Islam moved the presentation of an address, and the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur seconded the motion.

Mr. Braunfield remarked that it had been the custom for the Corporation to present an address of welcome in gold and silver caskets to the Viceroy and the Governor, who really represented his Majesty the King. But he was not aware that it really had been the custom to present an address of welcome to Lieutenant-Governors who had from time to time ruled the Province of Bengal. There was no doubt that the constitution of the Corporation had been changed since then and in place of Lieutenant-Governors they now had Governors. He thought that if they were going to present addresses to both the Viceroy and the Governor to be appointed, they would have to incur additional expense. Was it advisable that they should, by doing this establish a new precedent? To do this would be disastrous to the Corporation finances. In his opinion the occasion did not call for the presentation of an address.

Babu Pashupati Nath Dev said it was the custom for the Corporation to present an address of welcome to incoming Governors.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne pointed out that when Lord Carmichael first came to Bengal, they presented him with an address of welcome. They had always been in the habit of presenting addresses to Viceroys. In his opinion the proposal was a very reasonable one. He characterised Mr. Braunfield's observation as a silly cry against expenditure and it seemed to him that such very ungracious remarks should not be made as they were calculated to make the new Governor think meanly of the municipality.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that Rs. 500 be allotted for this purpose.

Mr. Braunfield said that if they were going to present an address they should do it well or not at all. He did not think Rs. 500 was at all adequate. He proposed they should spend at least Rs. 2,000 for this purpose.

The Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur moved that Rs. 1,000 be allotted for the casket and address.

Dr. Haridhone Dutt, Rai Bahadur, suggested that they should adopt the course taken when an address was presented to Lord Carmicheal.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne moved as an amendment that an address and casket befitting the occasion, be presented to Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor-designate of Bengal on his arrival in Calcutta.

Dr. Haridhone Dutt, Rai Bahadur, accepted the amendment, moved by Mr. Tremearne, which was put and carried.

On the motion of Nawab Serajul Islam, a committee consisting of the Chairman and seven Commissioners was appointed to draft the address.

"GIVE US VICTORIES."

AN APT QUOTATION OF LINCOLN'S FAMOUS CHARGE.

With a remarkable instinct for an apt quotation, the "Spectator" commends to Mr. Lloyd George Lincoln's famous charge to General Hooker when the latter was appointed to succeed Burnside after Fredericksburg. The passage (in which the "Spectator" has made slight verbal adaption) is as follows:

"I have placed you at the head of the Army. Of course, I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. . . . You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm, but I think that during your predecessor's command, you have taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honourable brother-officer.

"I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and the Government needed a dictator. Of course, it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is success, and I will risk the dictatorship. . .

"I much fear that the spirit, which you have aided to infuse into the Army, of criticising their commander and with holding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an Army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

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NEW APPEAL TO IRELAND.

MR. W. REDMOND'S HOPE.

In the House of Commons on December 15, on the report of Credit, Major W. Redmond said that he had come to the conclusion on the question of the government of Ireland that an understanding or settlement between Irishmen of the north and south was quite possible and was almost essential for the well-being of England and the Empire. Troops from Ulster and the three provinces were in pretty close contact, and it was remarkable that there had not been under any circumstances anything but the very best and kindliest feelings between the men of the north and south.

If it were possible for men of divergent views in politics, in religion, and in everything else to stand shoulder to shoulder in the face of the common enemy, it must be possible, or it should be possible, for them to come to an arrangement or settlement making it possible for Ireland in the future to be governed in a satisfactory way, and a recurrence of unfortunate events impossible.

Leaving the Irish question for a moment he answered with scorn those who spoke of the Somme operations as a failure. There had been no failure on the Somme, he asserted, our troops have proved their superiority over the best trained troops Germany had at her command. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel McCalmont, one of the Ulster members, declared that what worried the Irish soldiers out there was whether Irishmen at home were going to keep up the Irish regiments.

Major Redmond: "Hear, hear."

The question was one that could not be put off. If these men were not forthcoming in the next few weeks the Irish regiments as such would cease to exist directly the spring campaign starts, he said definitely.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the desire for a new state of things in Ireland was shared by everyone. In his opinion, it was a great thing that in spite of the rebellion the official Nationalist Party was on the side of the Empire in this war. It was his heartfelt wish that some change in feeling between Ireland and the rest of the Kingdom and between one part of Ireland and the other part might be brought about.

Mr. H. Samuel predicted that if the new Government could bring about a settlement of the Irish question it would be the subject of the warmest welcome throughout the whole of the Empire.

ENEMY'S CONQUEST BY SCHOOLS.

The Portuguese newspaper, "A Lucta," examines the influence of Germany's policy of endowing German Schools abroad, and sees in it one of the main causes of German success.

In 1870 there were not more than 24 German schools in Europe, almost all of them of a religious origin, and 29 in non-European countries. In 1907 there were 1,242 schools with 64,000 students, while at the beginning of the war no fewer than 100,000 boys and girls were being brought up by German teachers in the Germanic language and spirit.

"There is a Society for German Propaganda which is settled in Berlin and has branches in several other towns, and is now directed by an ex-Ambassador. This society, which has an income of £35,500, and is subsidised by the State with a sum which in 1914 reached £70,000, gives lavish financial help to German schools abroad and German propaganda.'

"Several German schools abroad are not inferior to those existing within the Empire. Such in he case with the Antwerp German schools, primary, secondary and technical. In Bucharest there were a Royal College, a commercial school with four forms, boarding schools for boys and girls, and a kindergarten. These schools were attended in 1914 by 2,400 students. Resides, there are German schools in all big Roumanian towns, the result being that although Society spoke French, German had become the commercial language Even in Portugal Germany had a school attended by several Portuguese students."

A VISIT TO RHEIMS.

Mr. Edmund Gosse was invited by M. Briand to visit Rheims on the second anniversary of the burning of the Cathedral, and contributes a moving account of his impressions to the "Fortnightly Review." At the first sight, from a distance, he says his first impression was one of grateful surprise; the familiar outline was not changed; it was still there the monument of monuments, the wonder of Christendom. But when he came near he found that what was living is now a corpse:—

We recover our powers of calm observation, and as we gaze up at the vast facade towering above as we try to define the change in the general character of its appearance. Of this I can give no more exact idea than by saying that a cobweb seems to have been drawn over the whole of it. There it is before us, colossal and superb, but we rub our eyes. What we ask ourselves, can be the cause of this dimness, this immaterial look for the cathedral is "pinnacled" indeed, but, as Shelley would, say, "in the immense inane." After some moments of reflection the cause of this cobwebbed effect flashes across the mind. In its pristine state the sculptured detail of the great west front, with its traceries and its pierced galleries its tiers on tiers of triumphant saints and angels, was sharply drawn everywhere, with a profusion of lines all pure and clear. Now, no salient part has been actually removed, but the sculptured detail has been chipped and calcined, broken and stained so that also the exquisite harmony of the lines is suppressed, veiled, made inexact and ineffective. It cannot be too distinctly explained, I think to those who have not seen the cathedral of Rehims that it is not precisely a ruin, but it is like some delicate object of art that rough children have been playing with. It retains its shape and substance, but it is dirtied and chipped and degraded.

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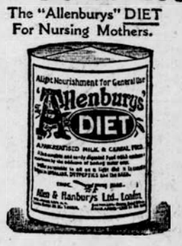

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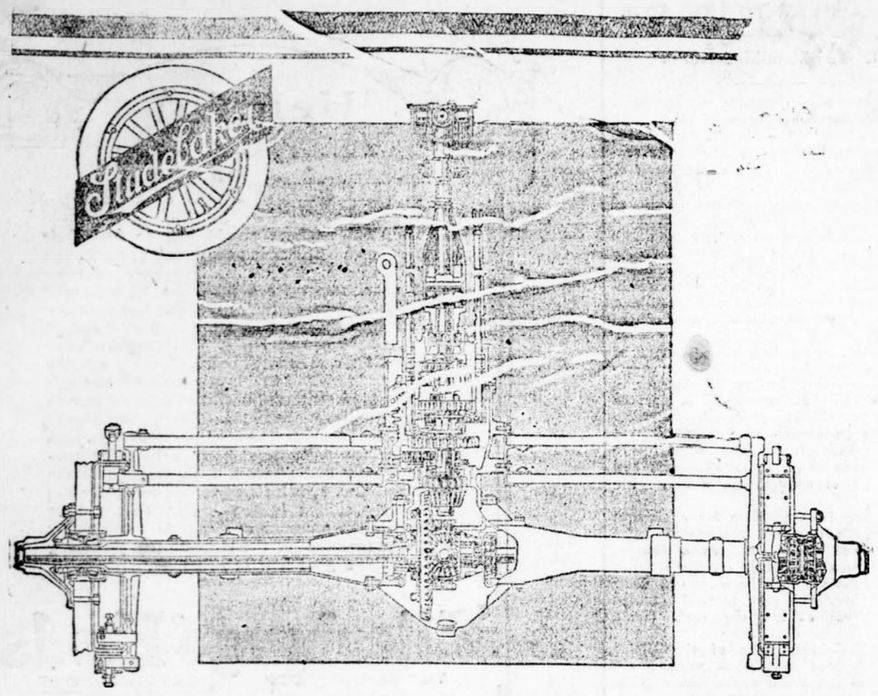

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